



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

TEXT CUM WORK BOOK
(REVISED)



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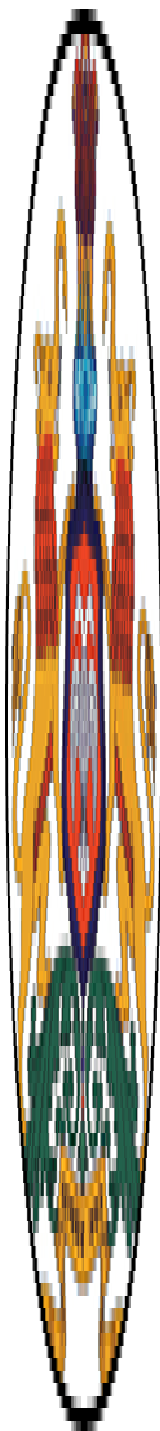
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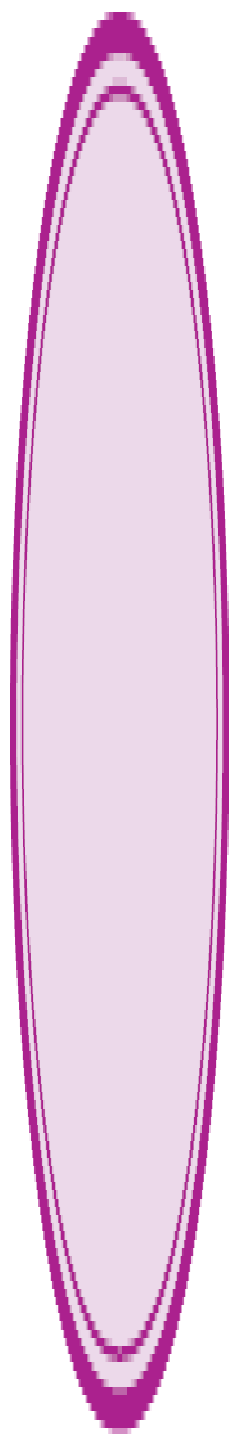


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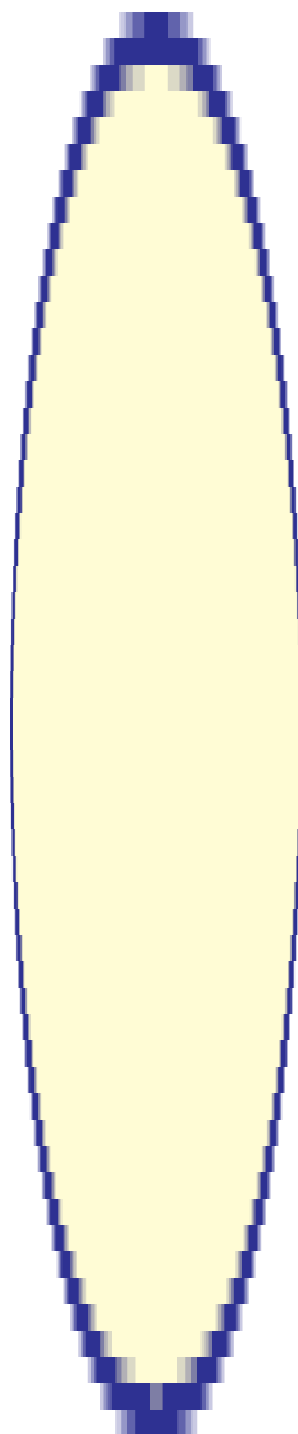
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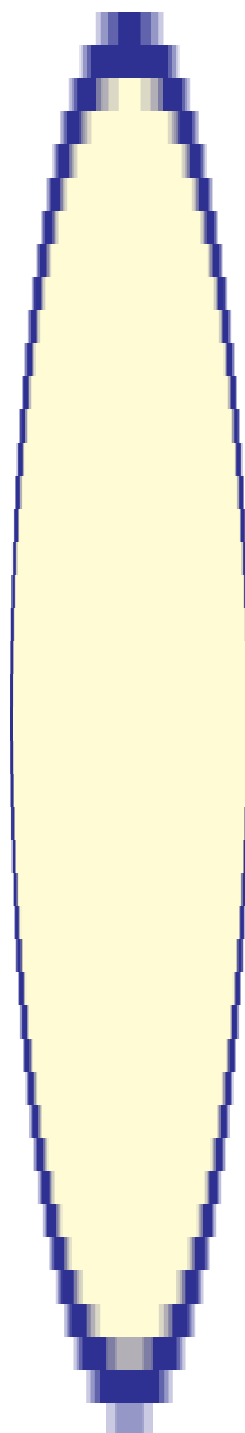
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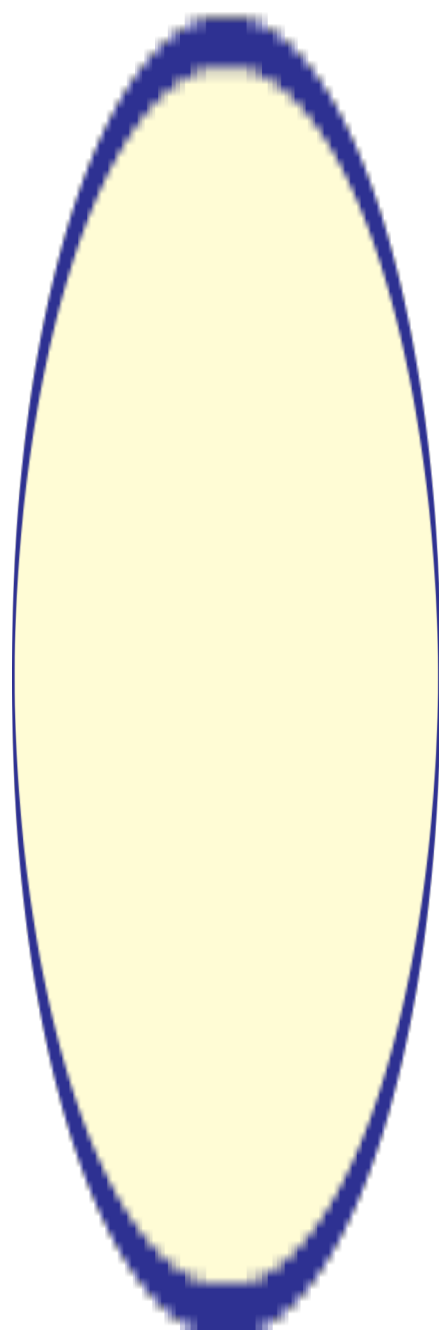
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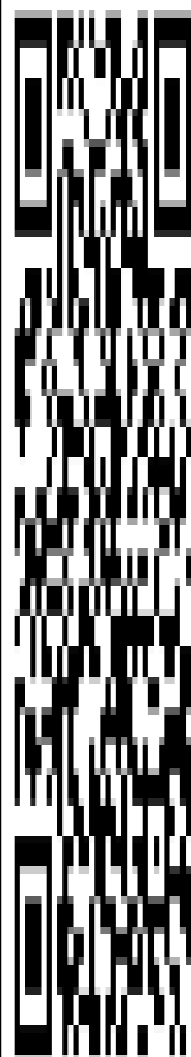
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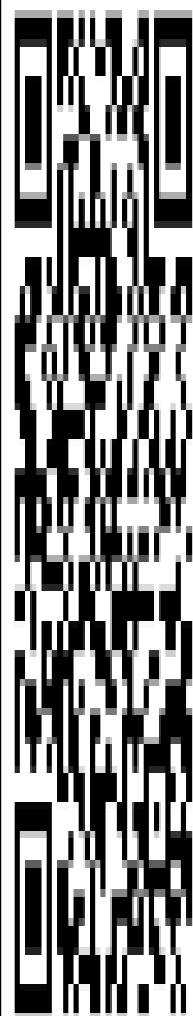
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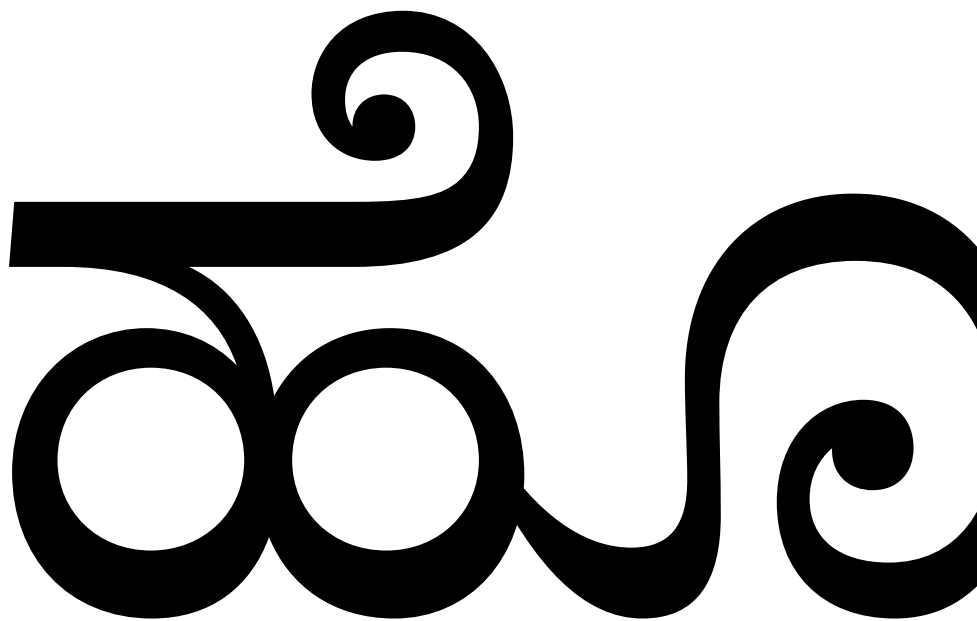
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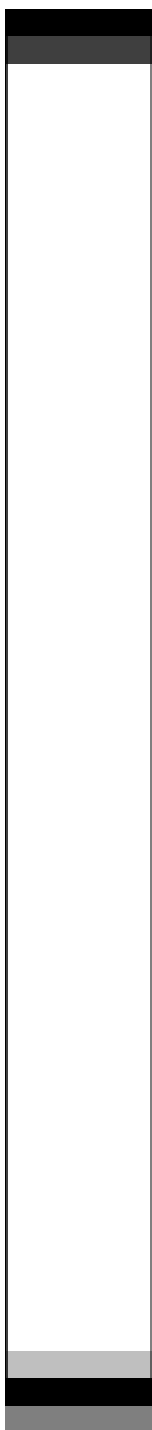


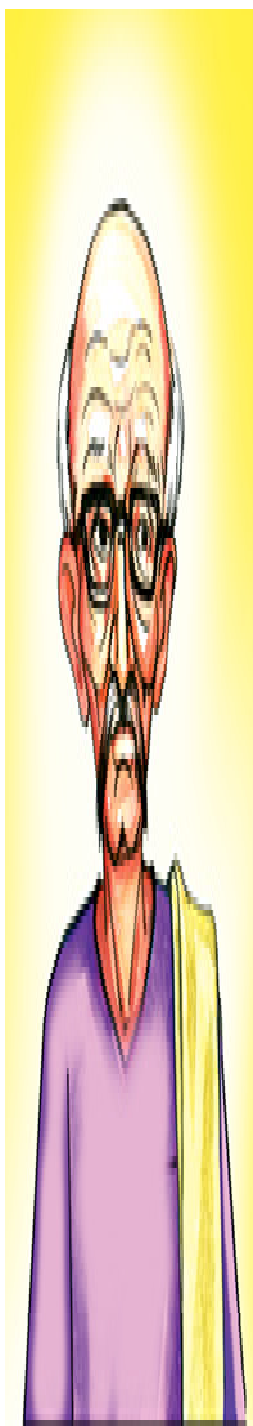
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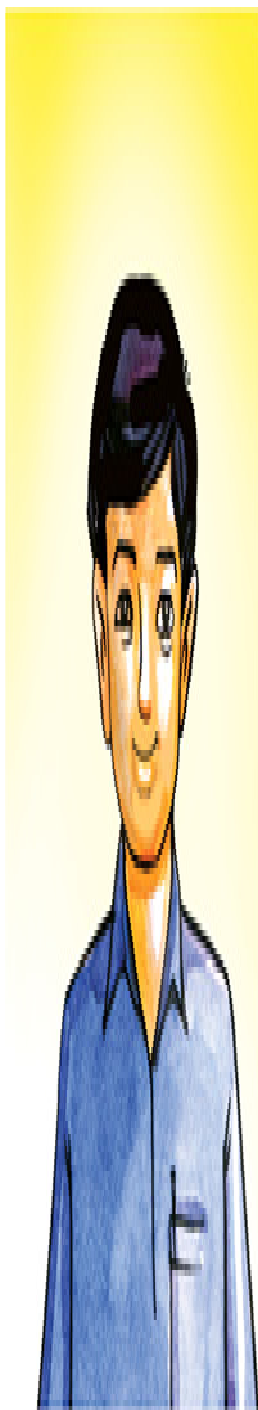
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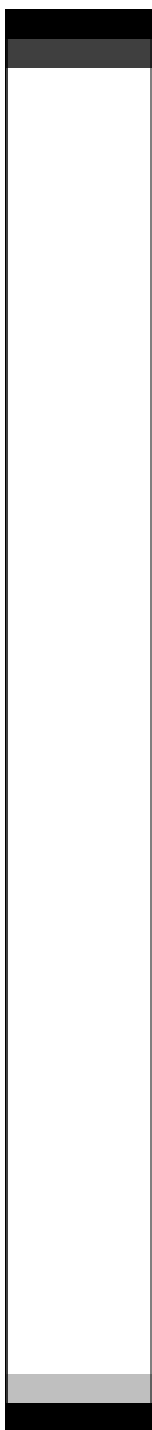
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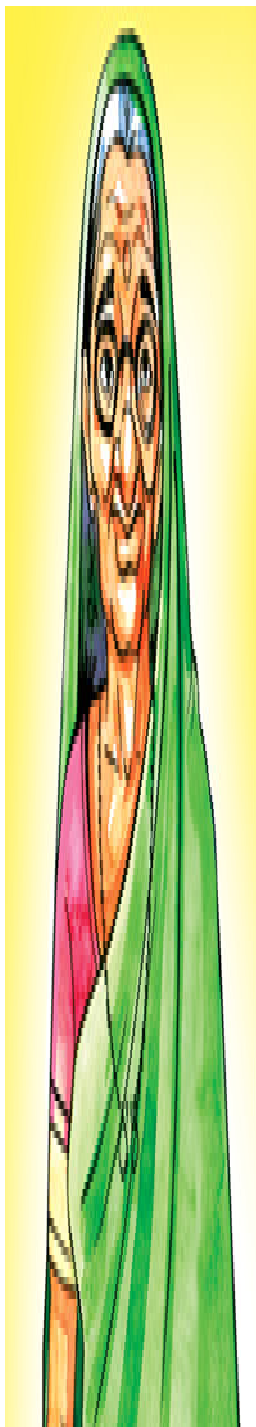


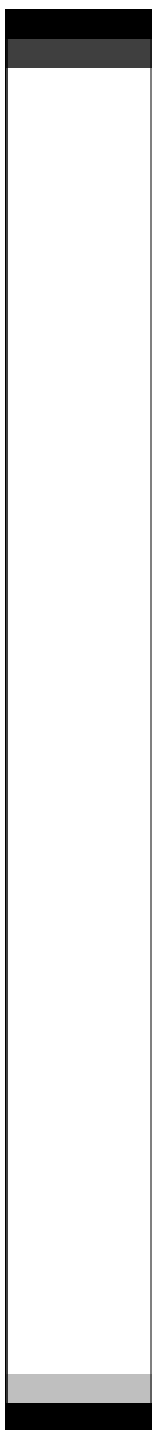




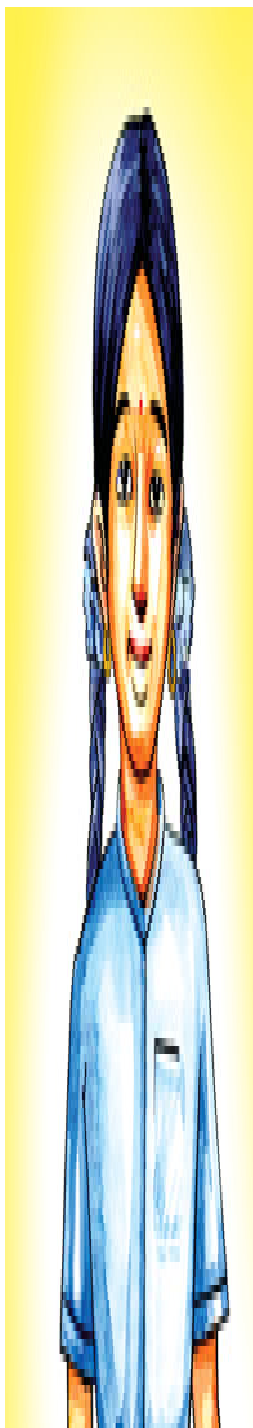


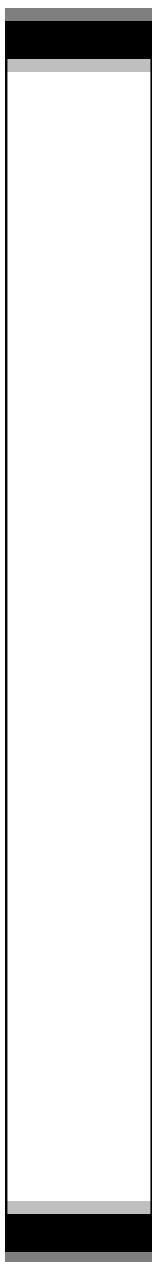




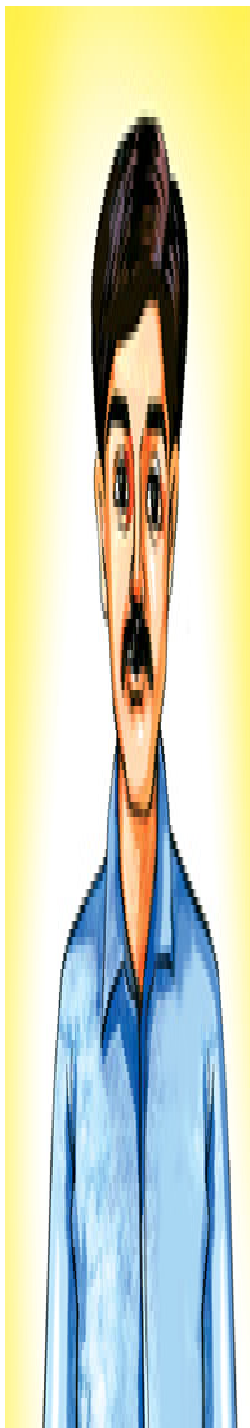


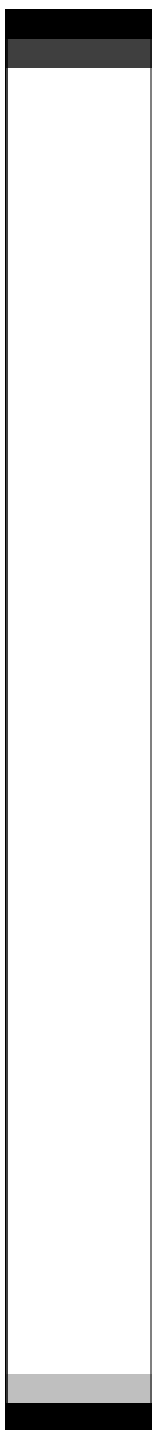
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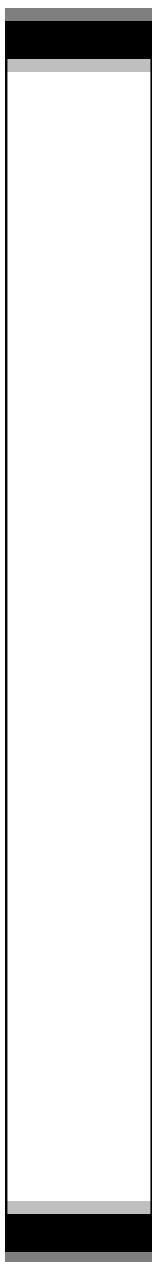
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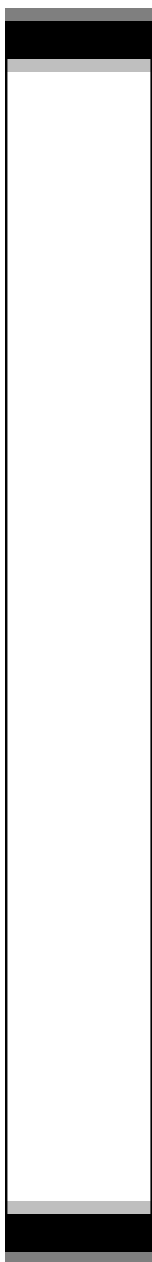


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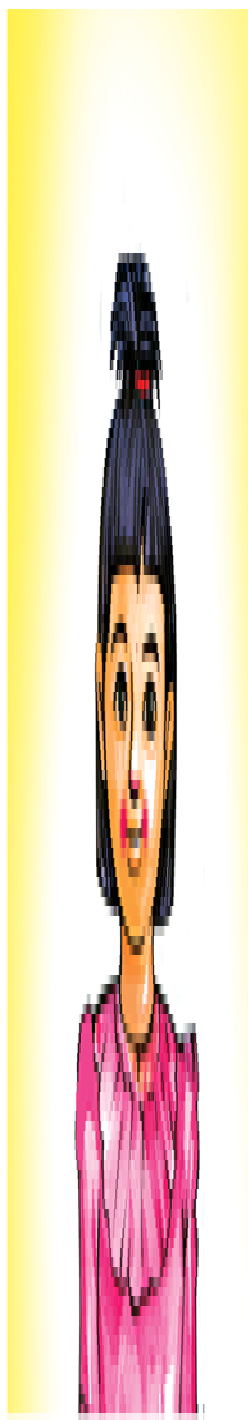








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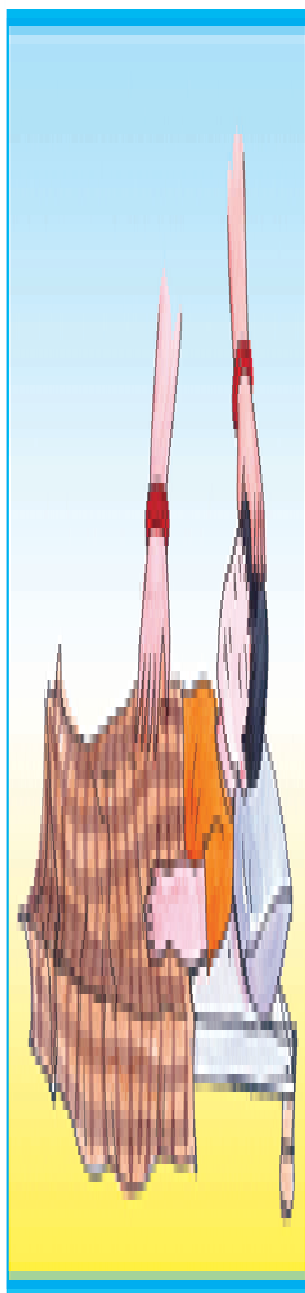
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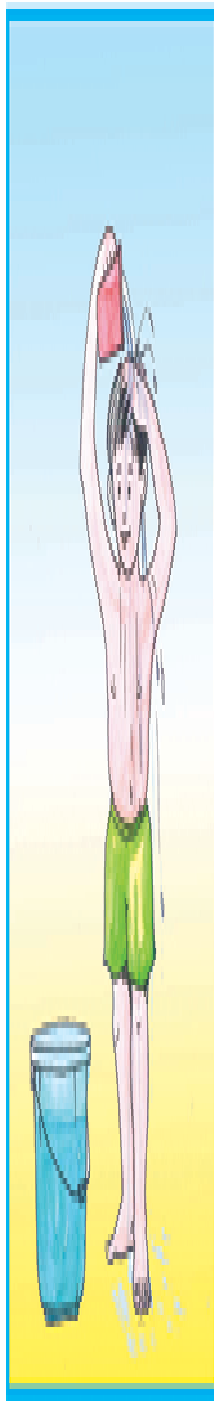
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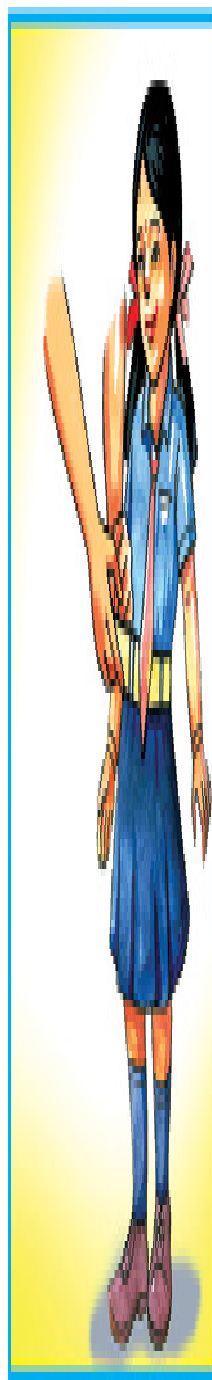
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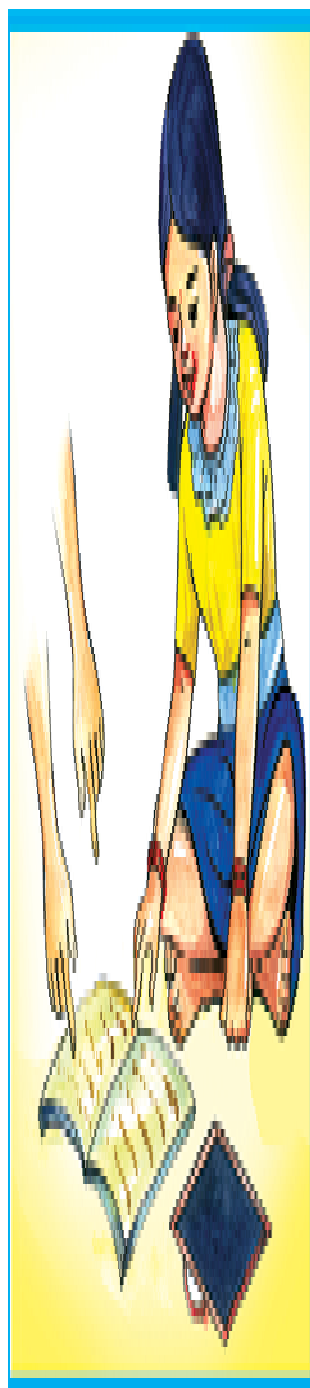
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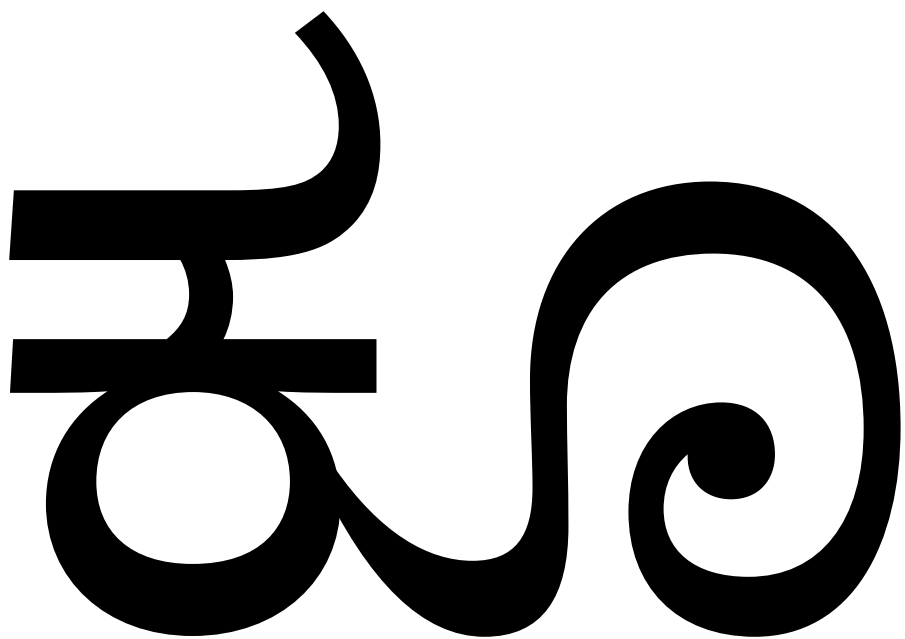


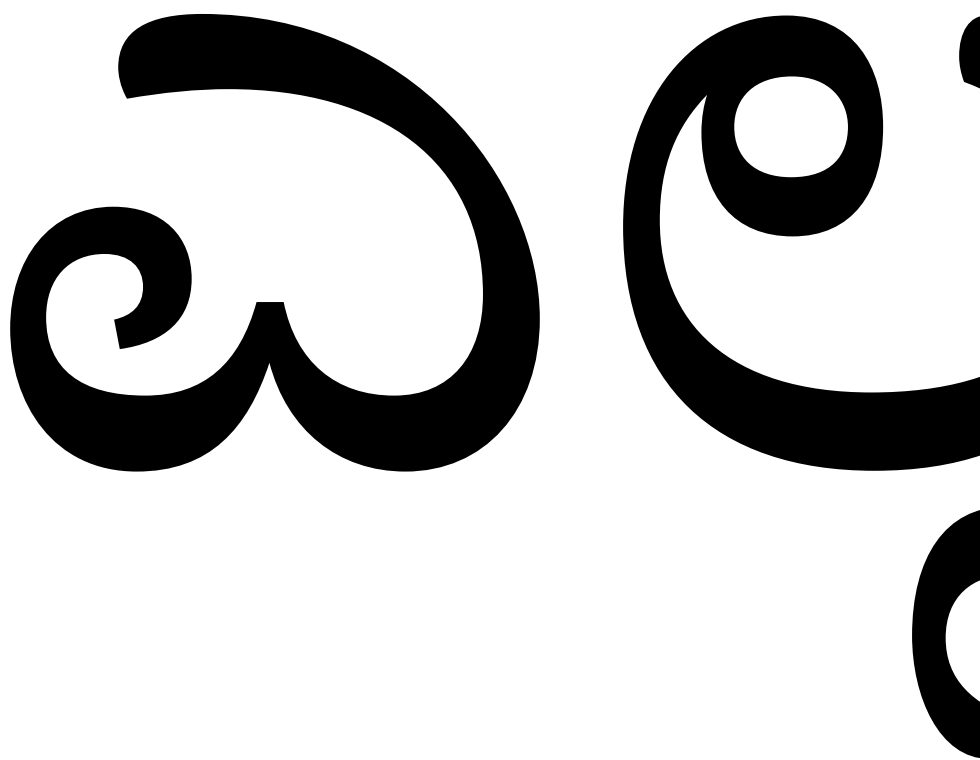


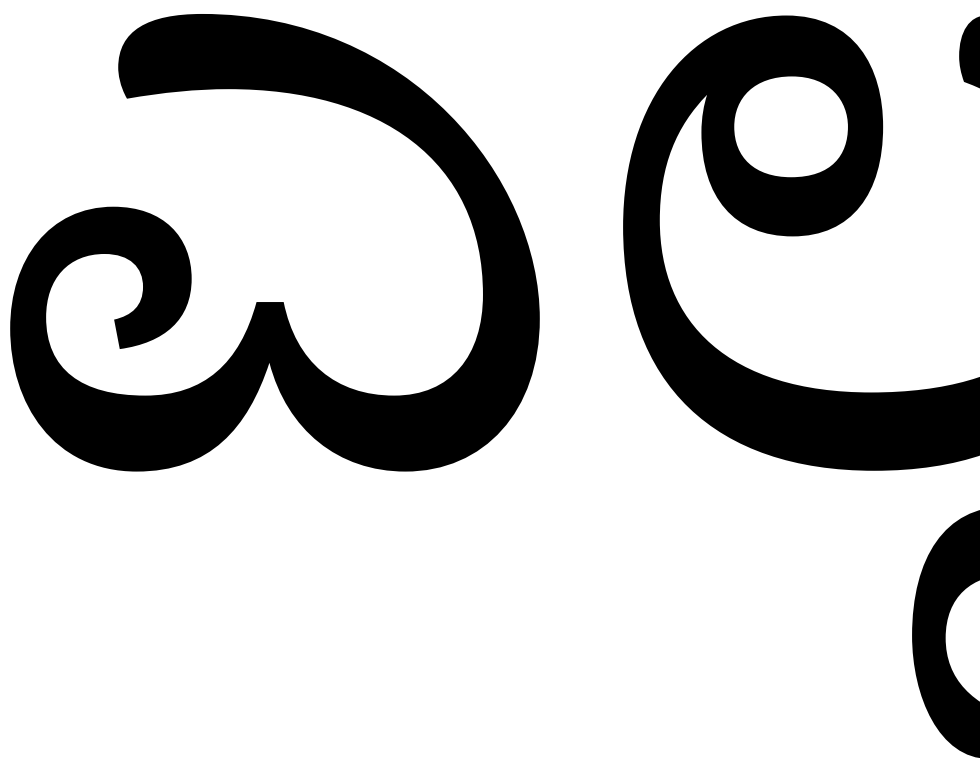


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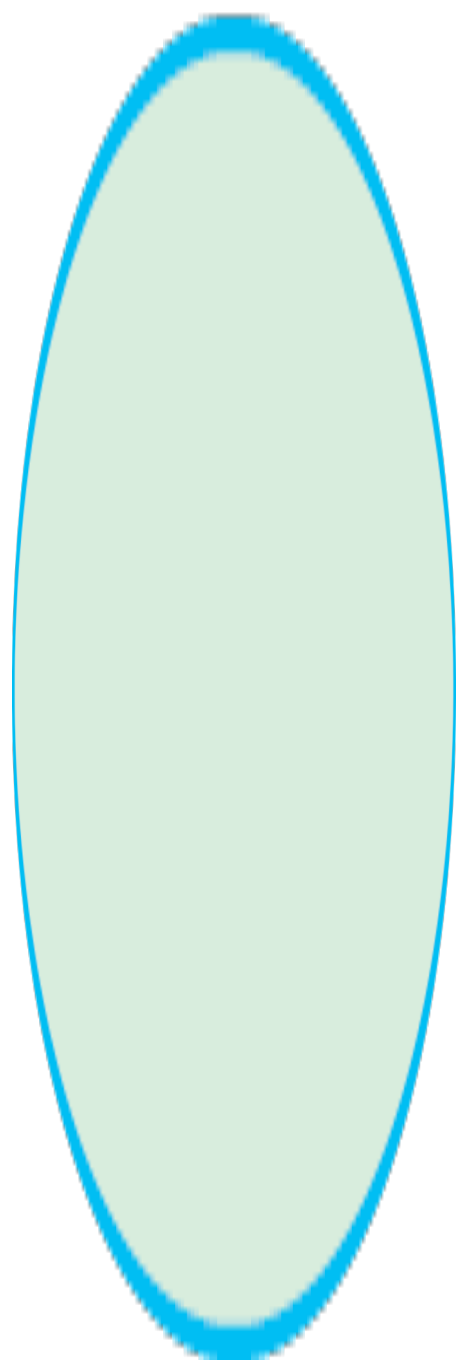
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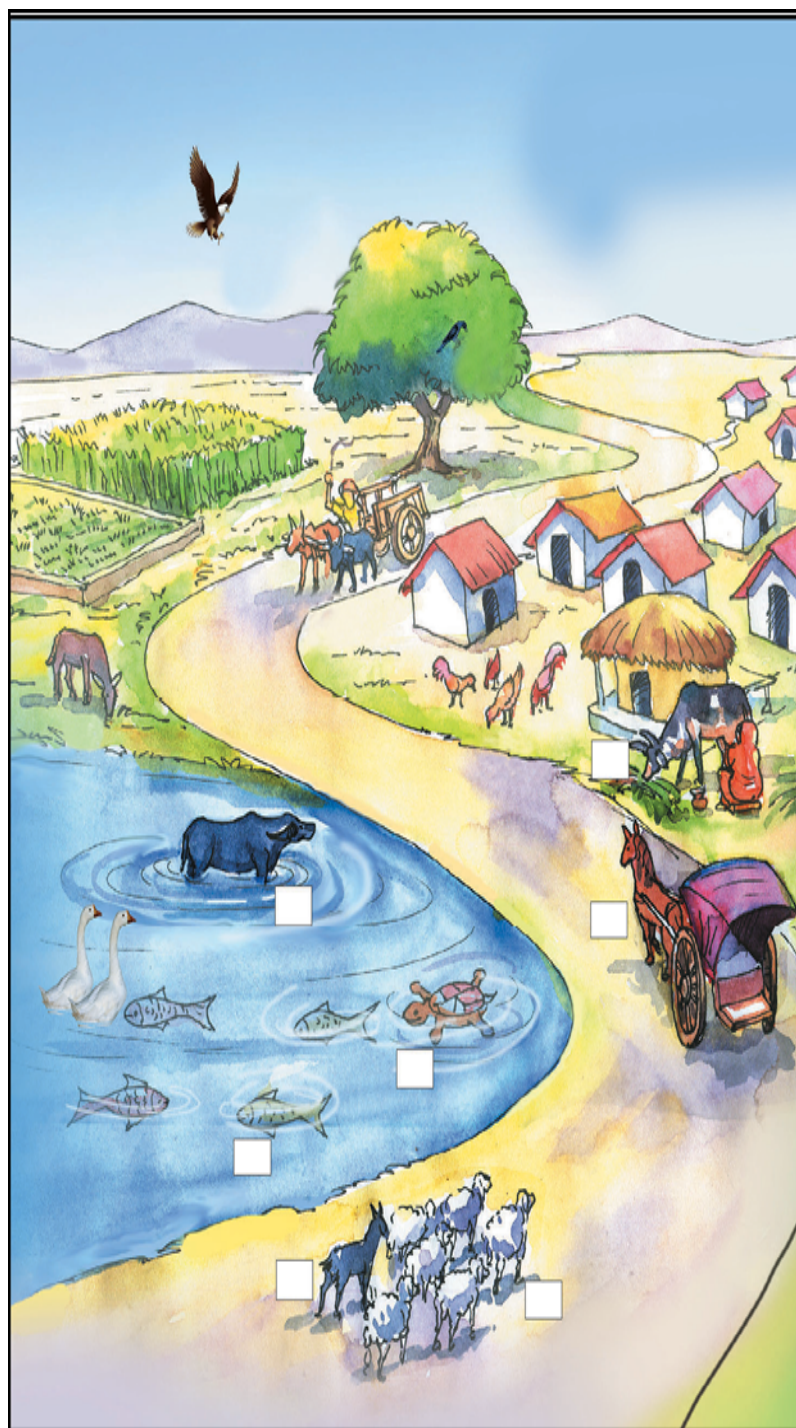
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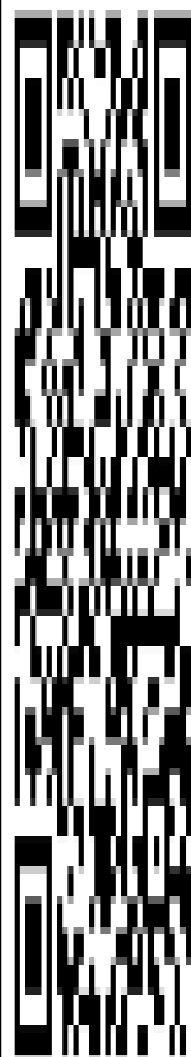
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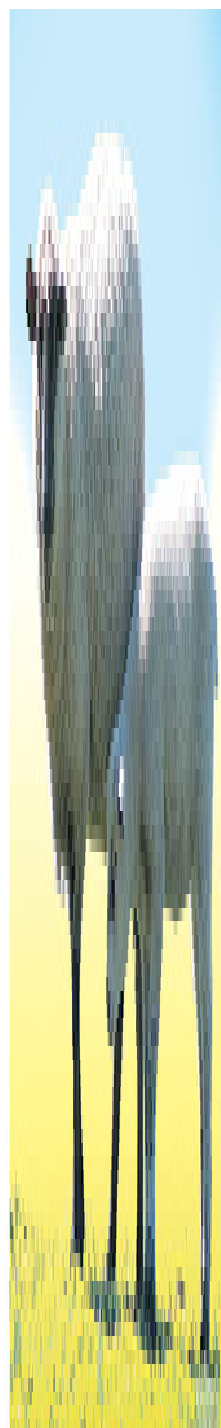


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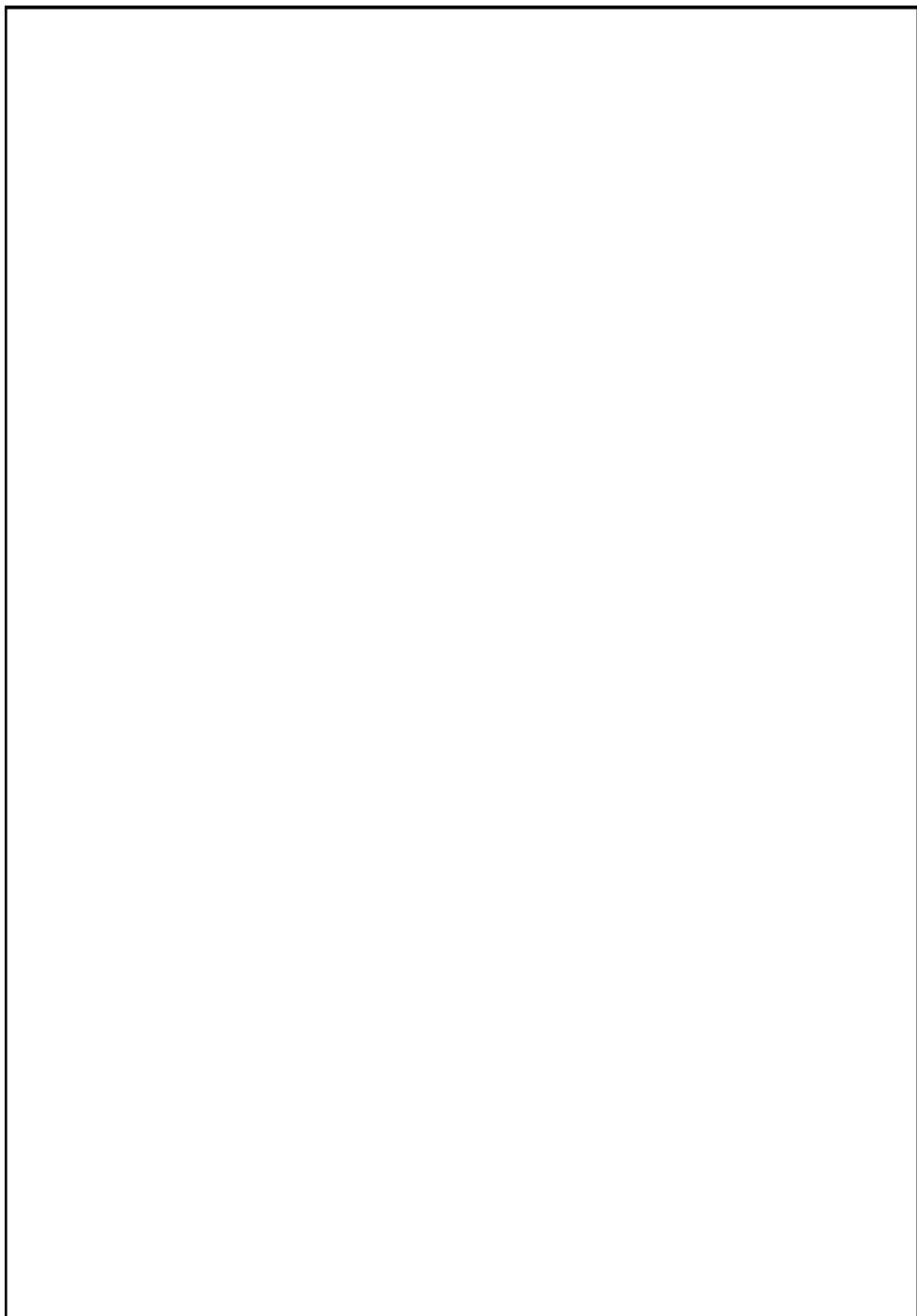
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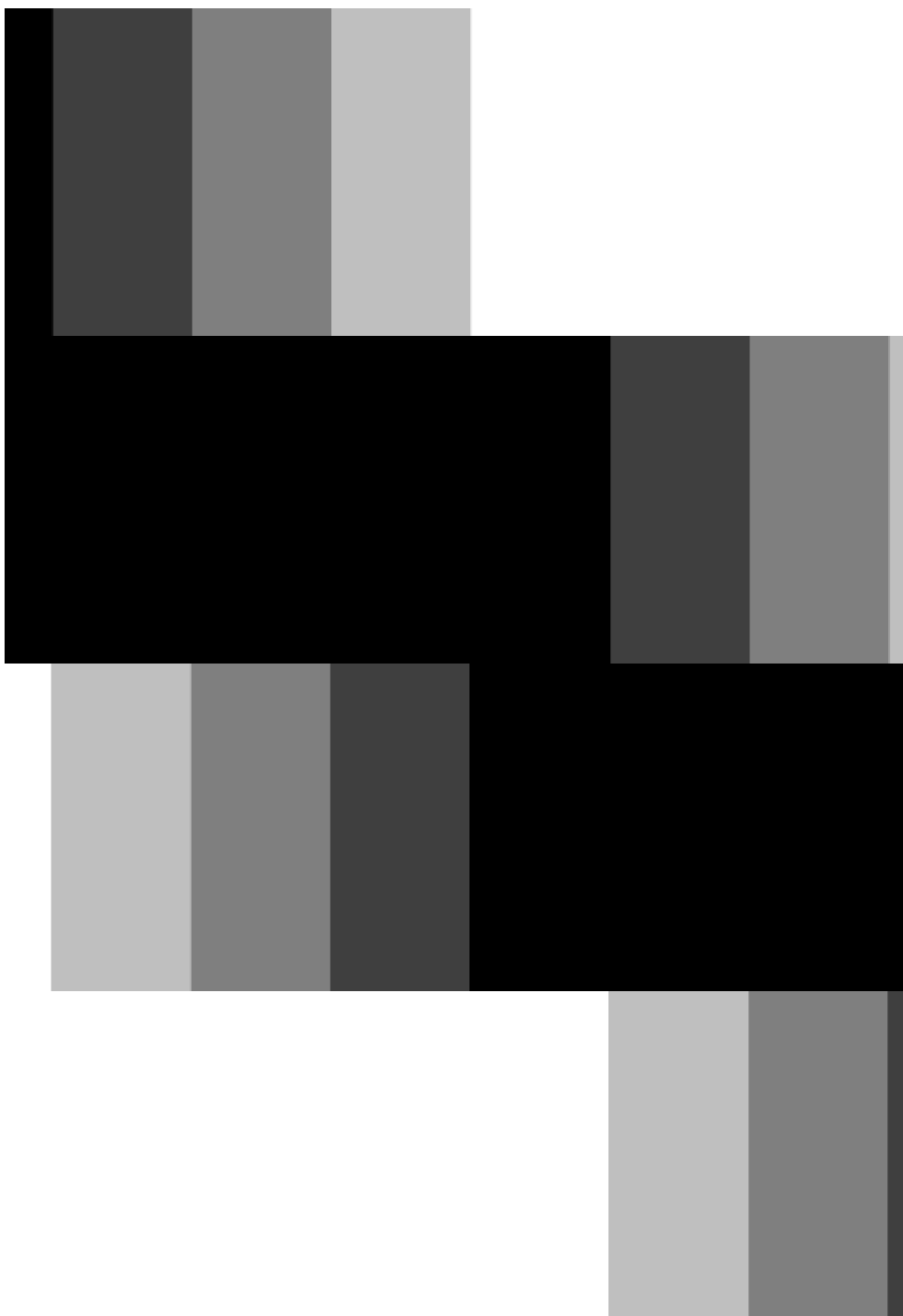
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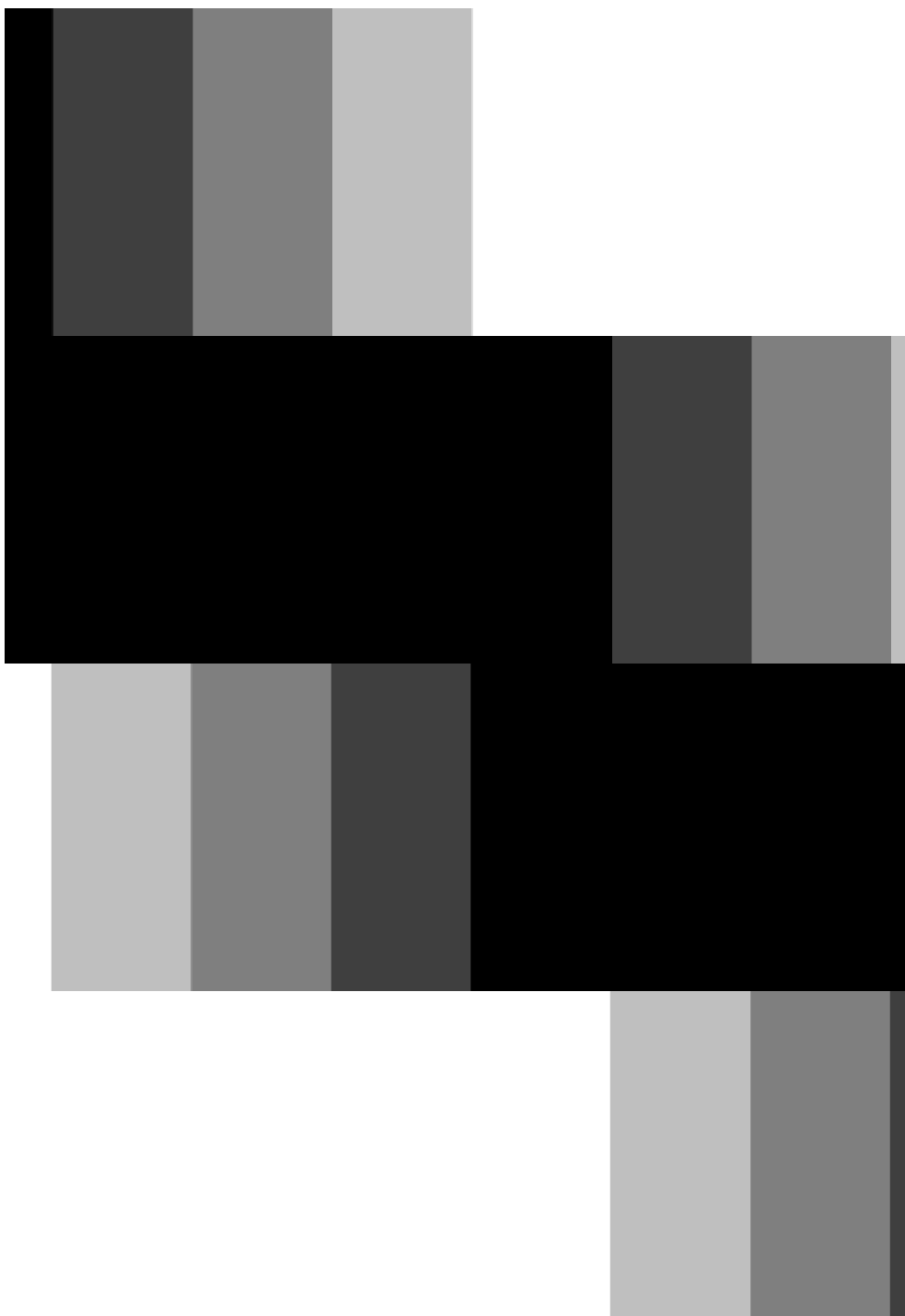
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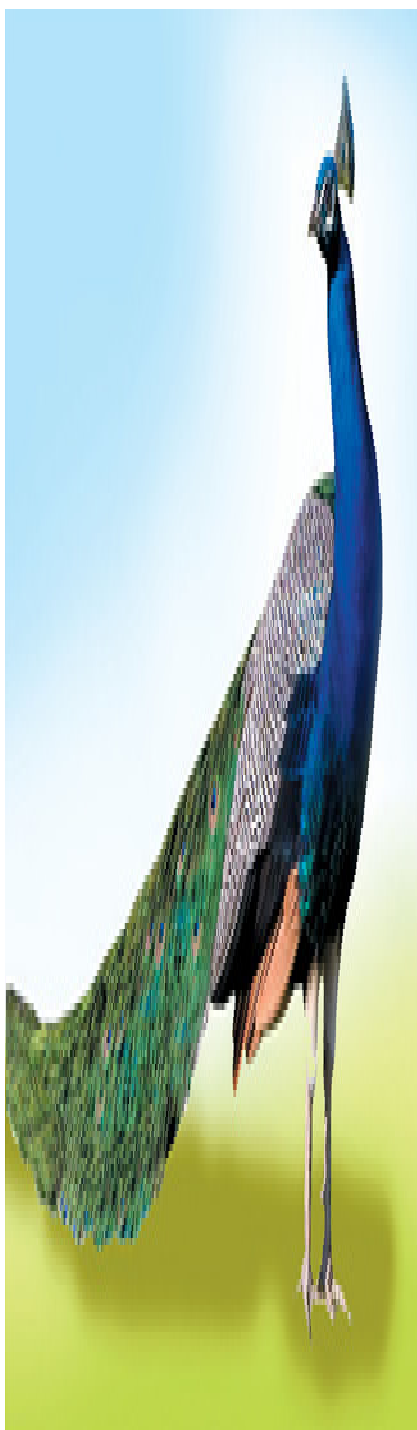
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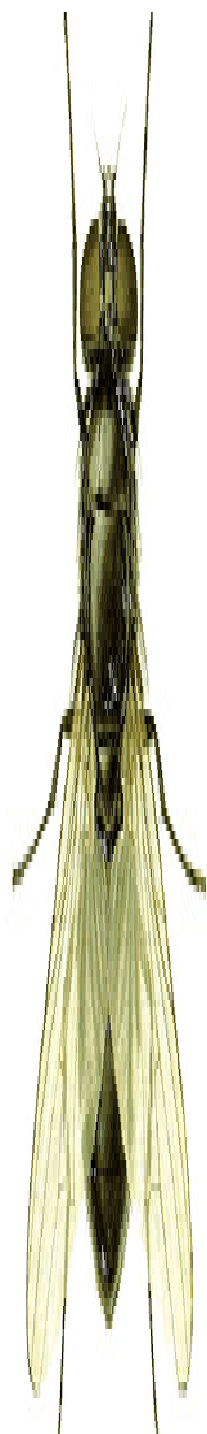


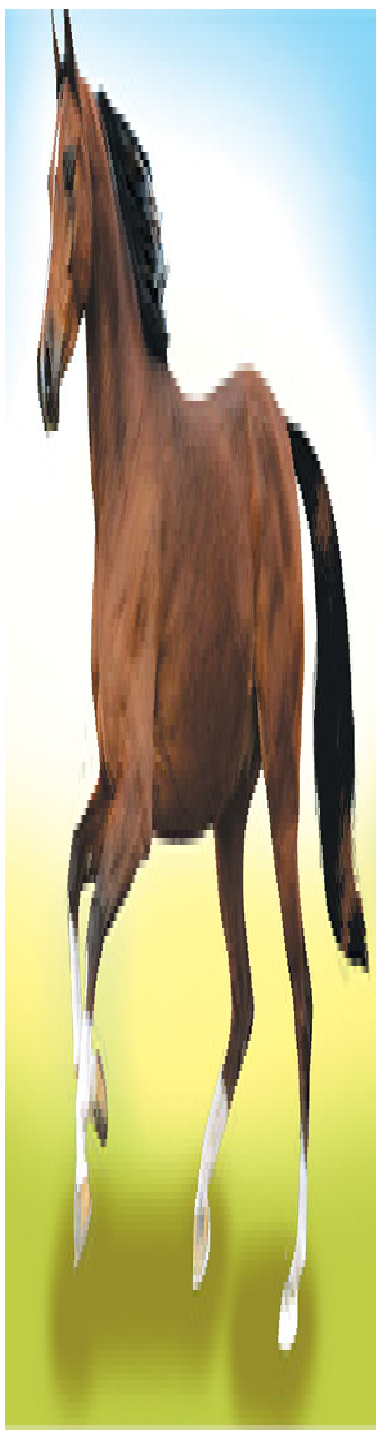


















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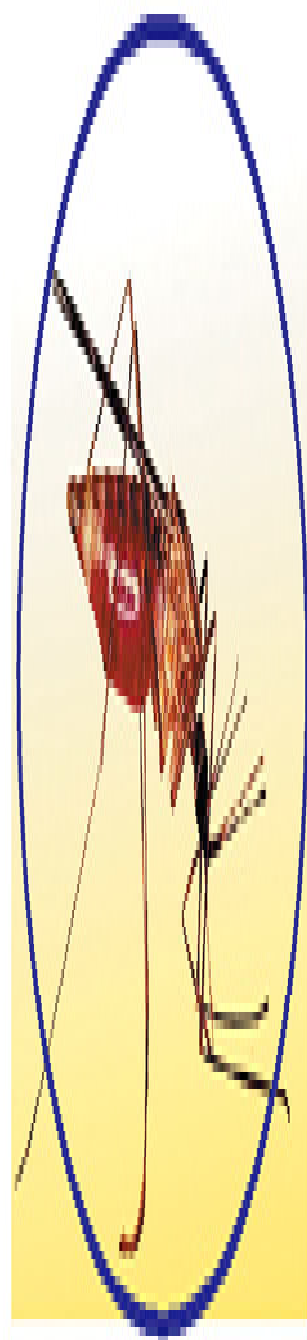
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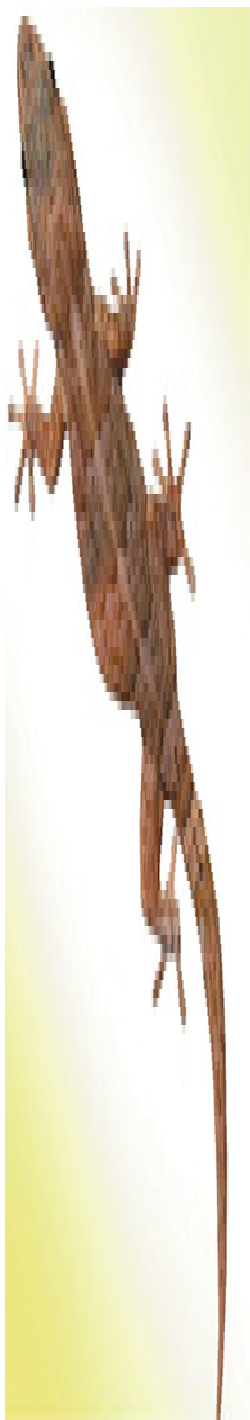
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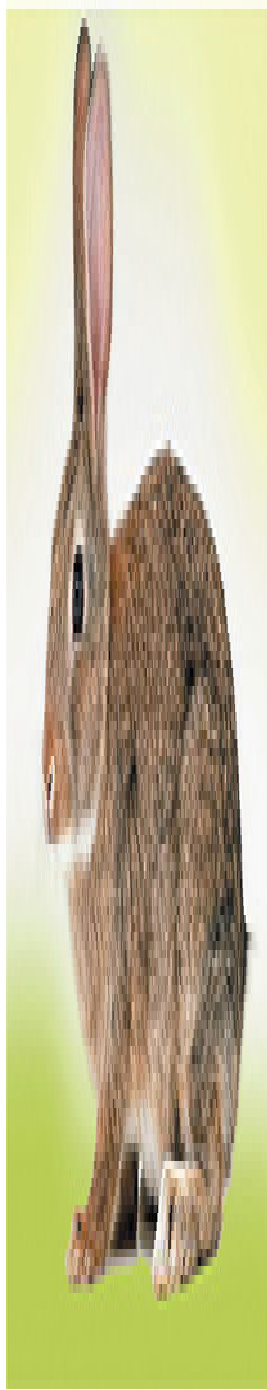
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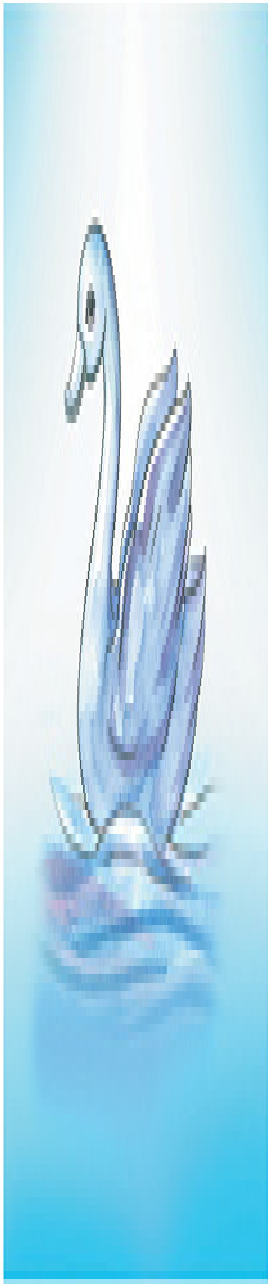


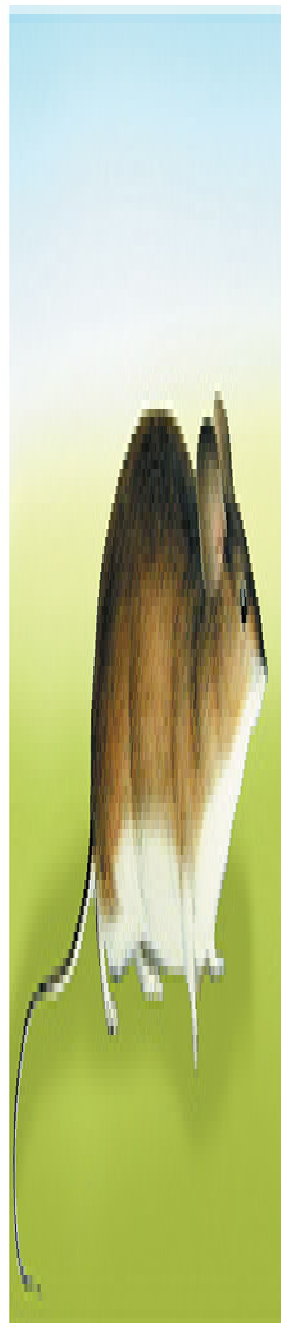




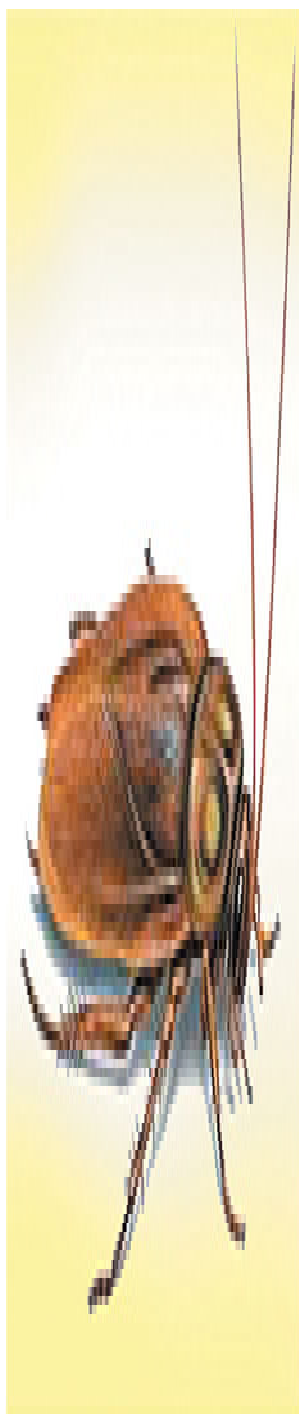


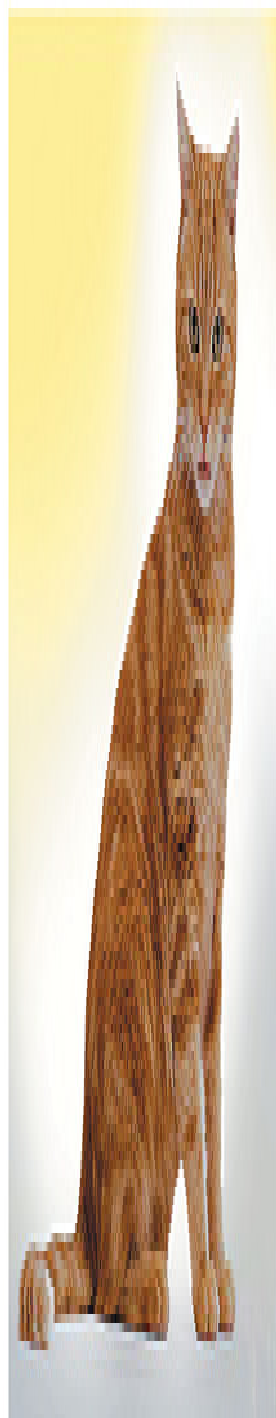






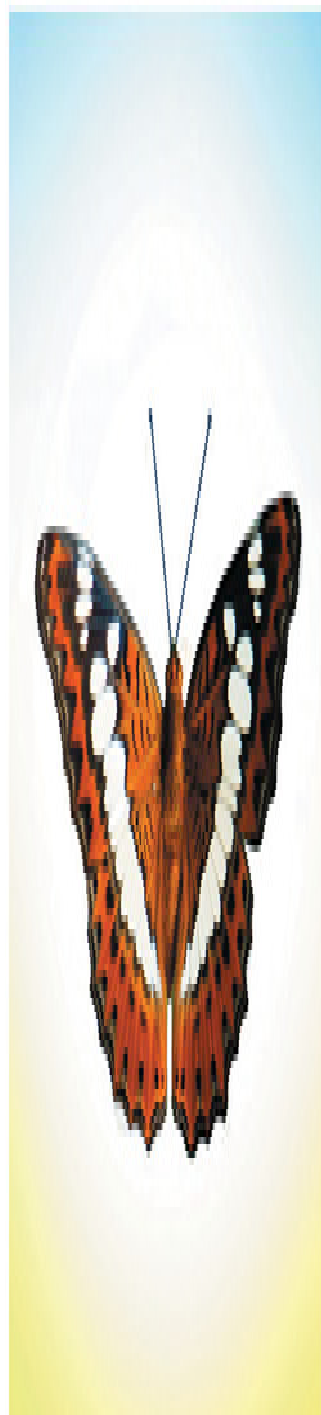














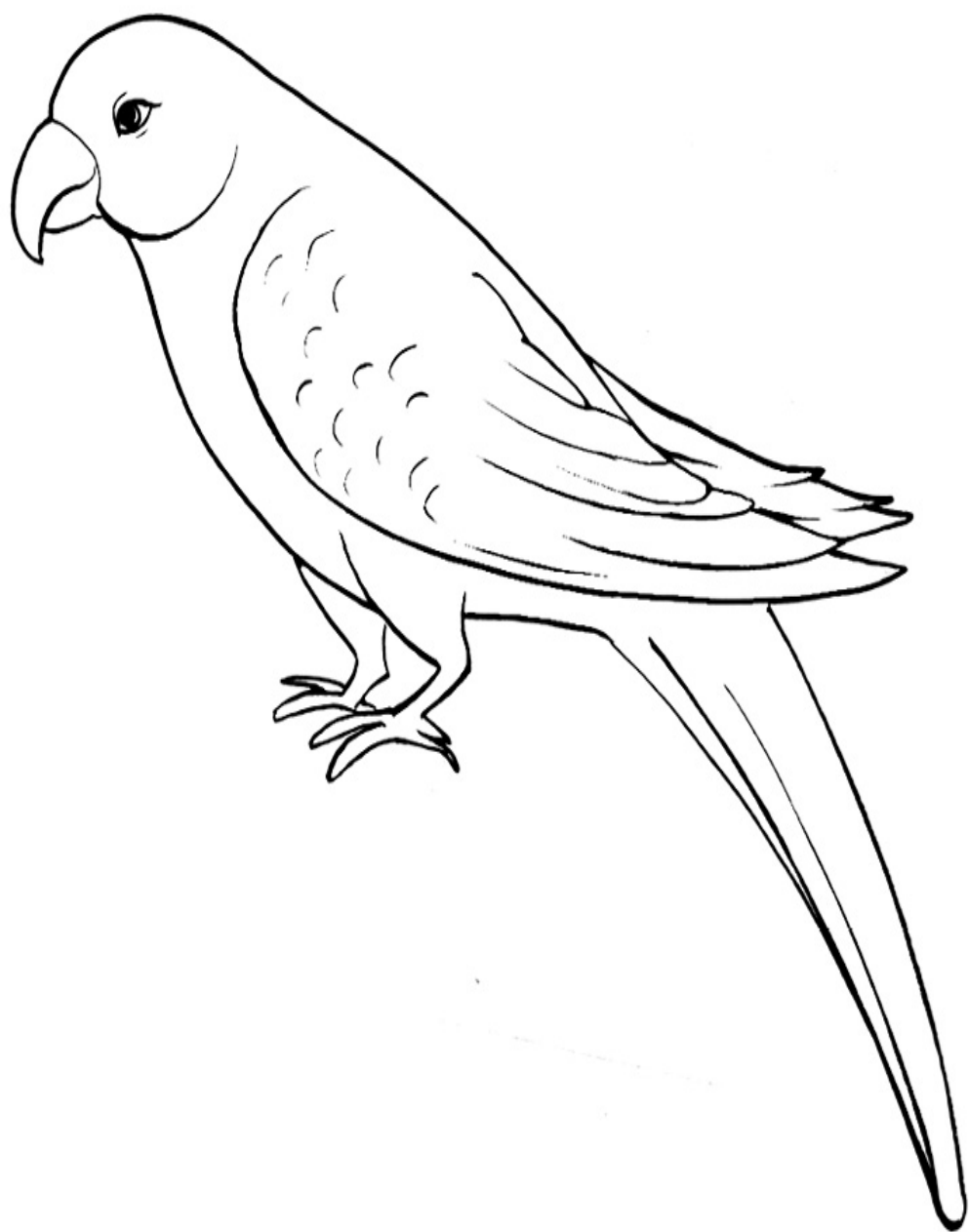


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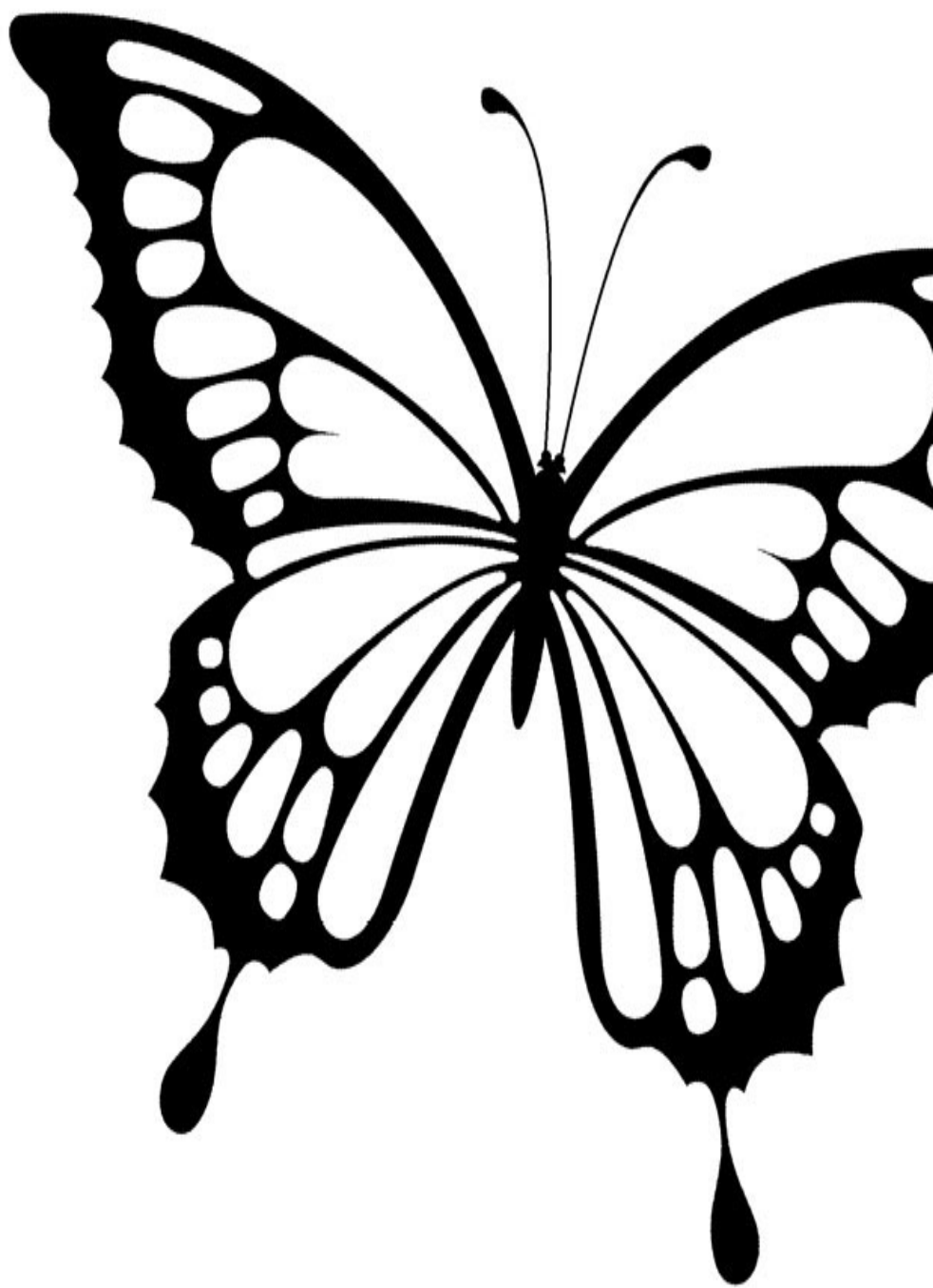




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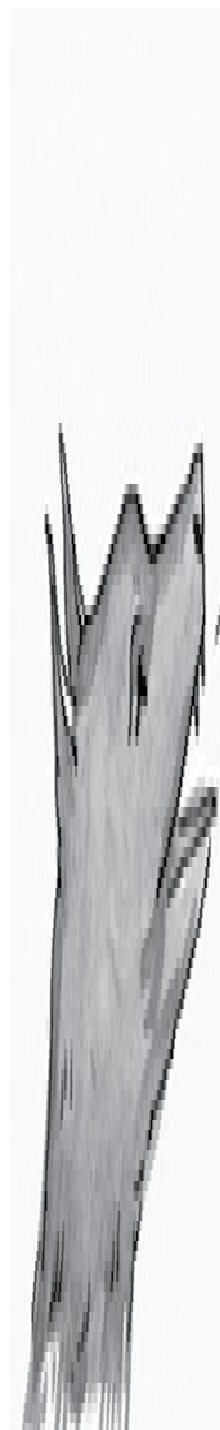
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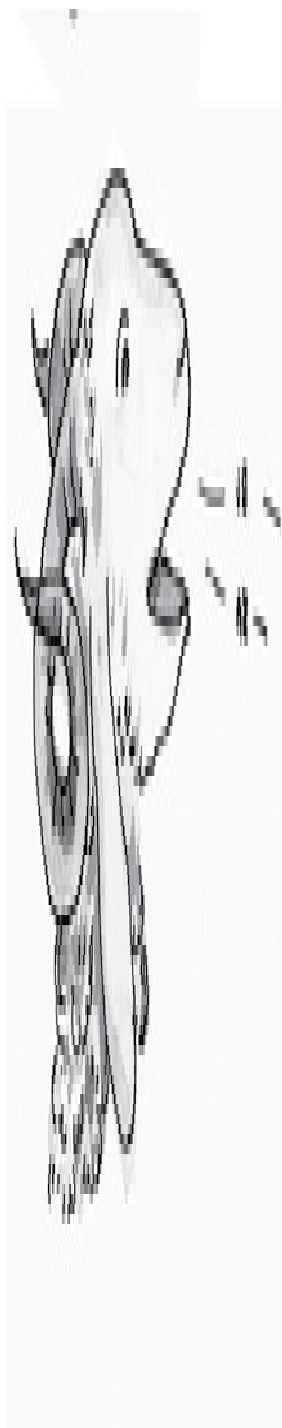


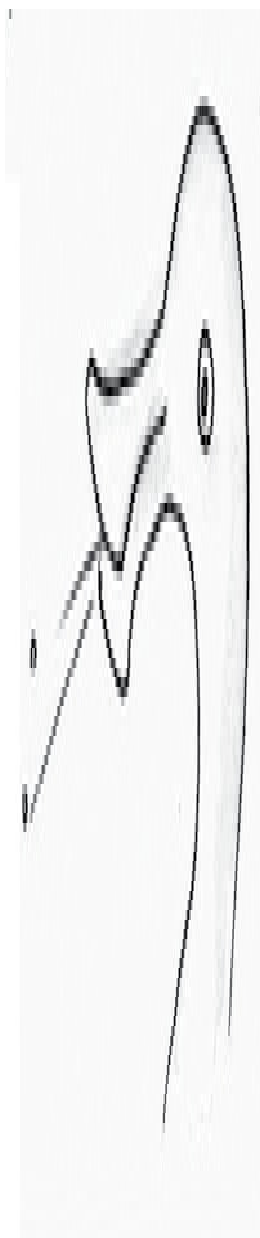
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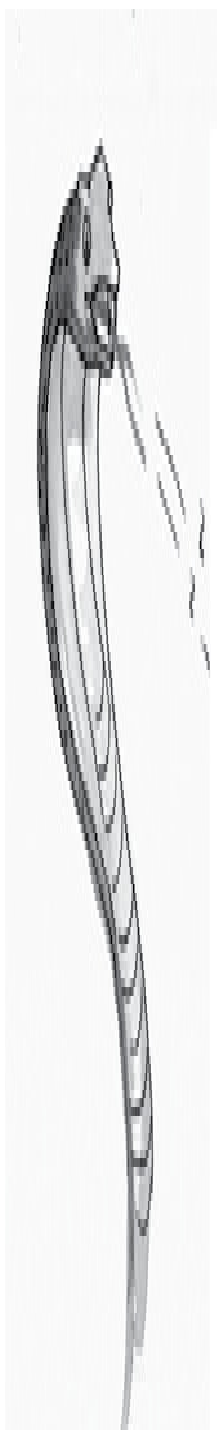


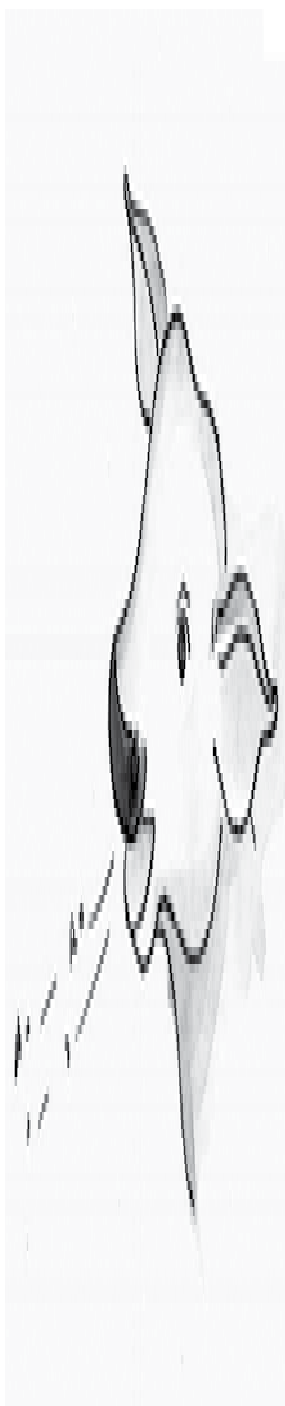












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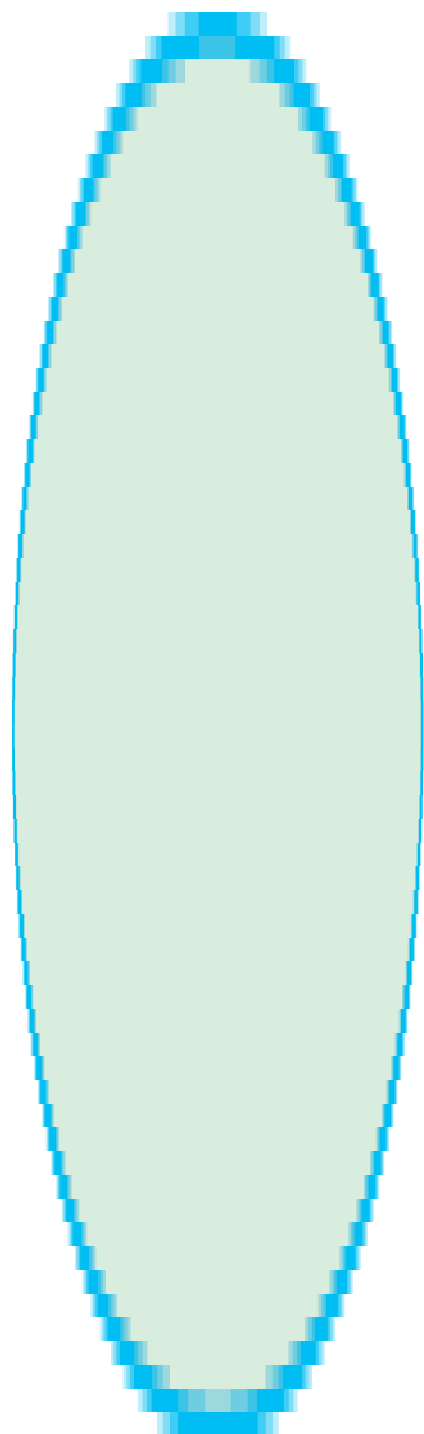
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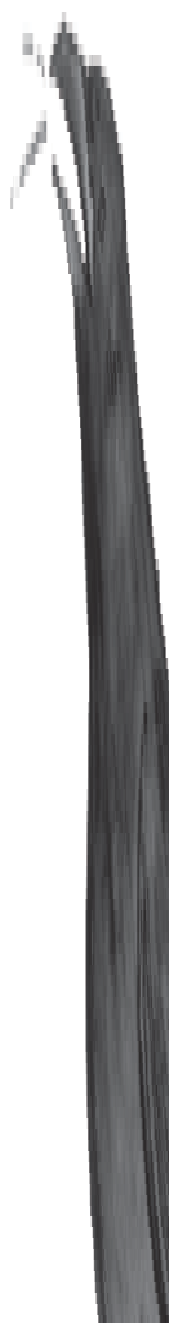
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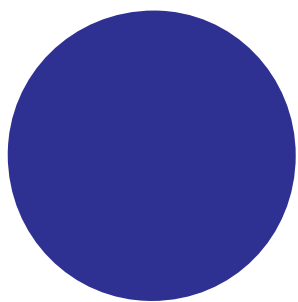




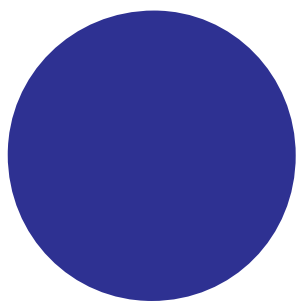
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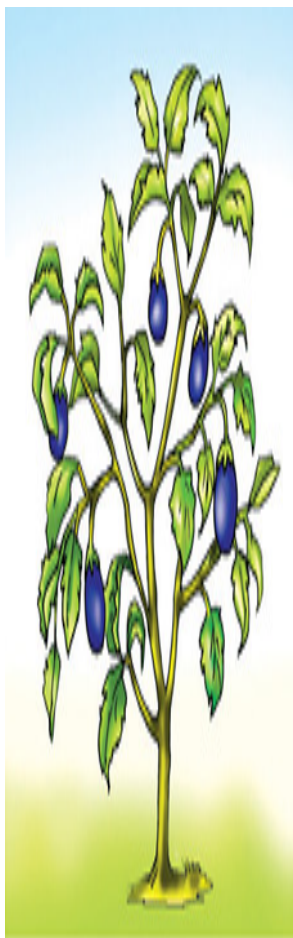
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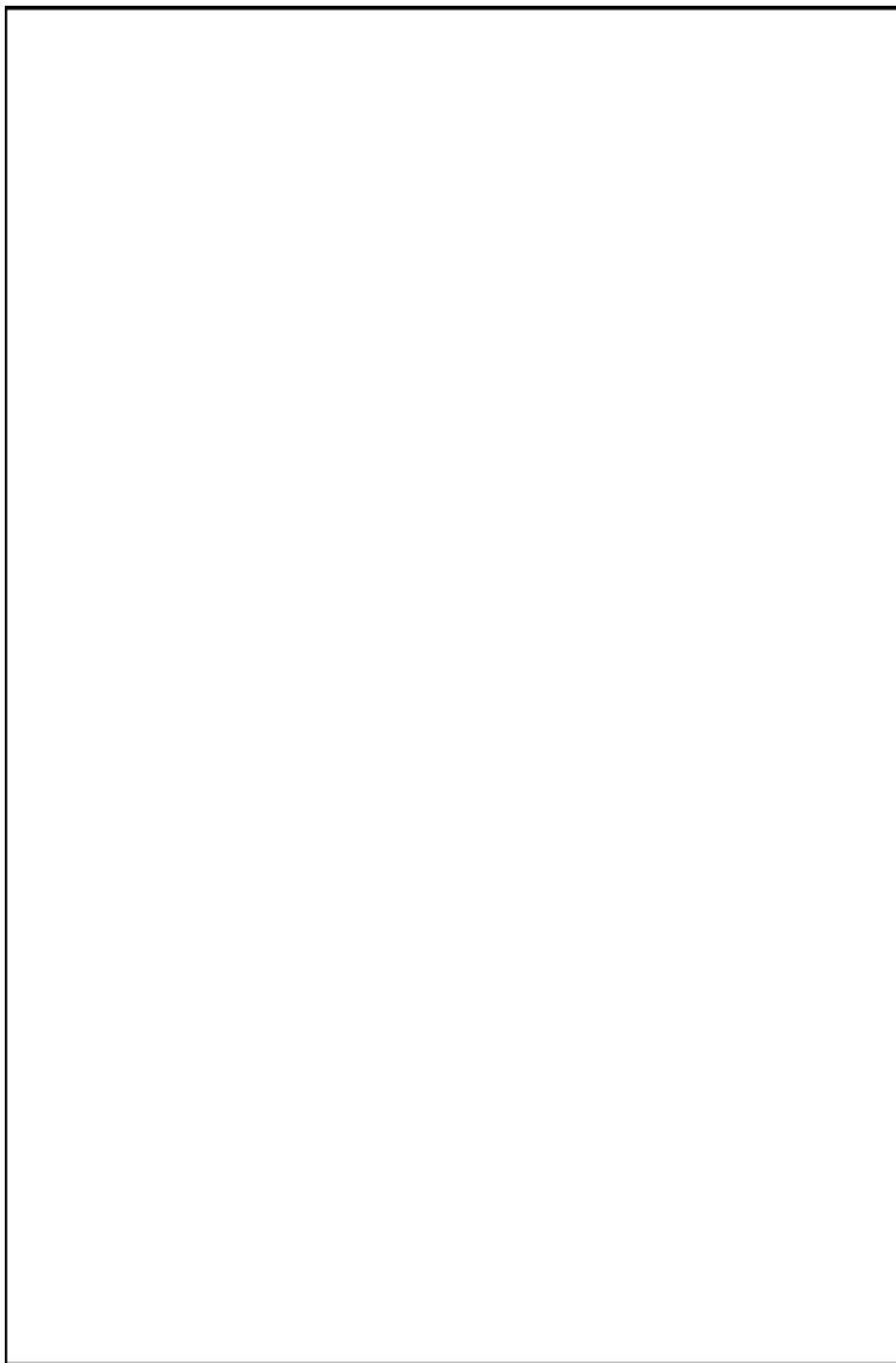
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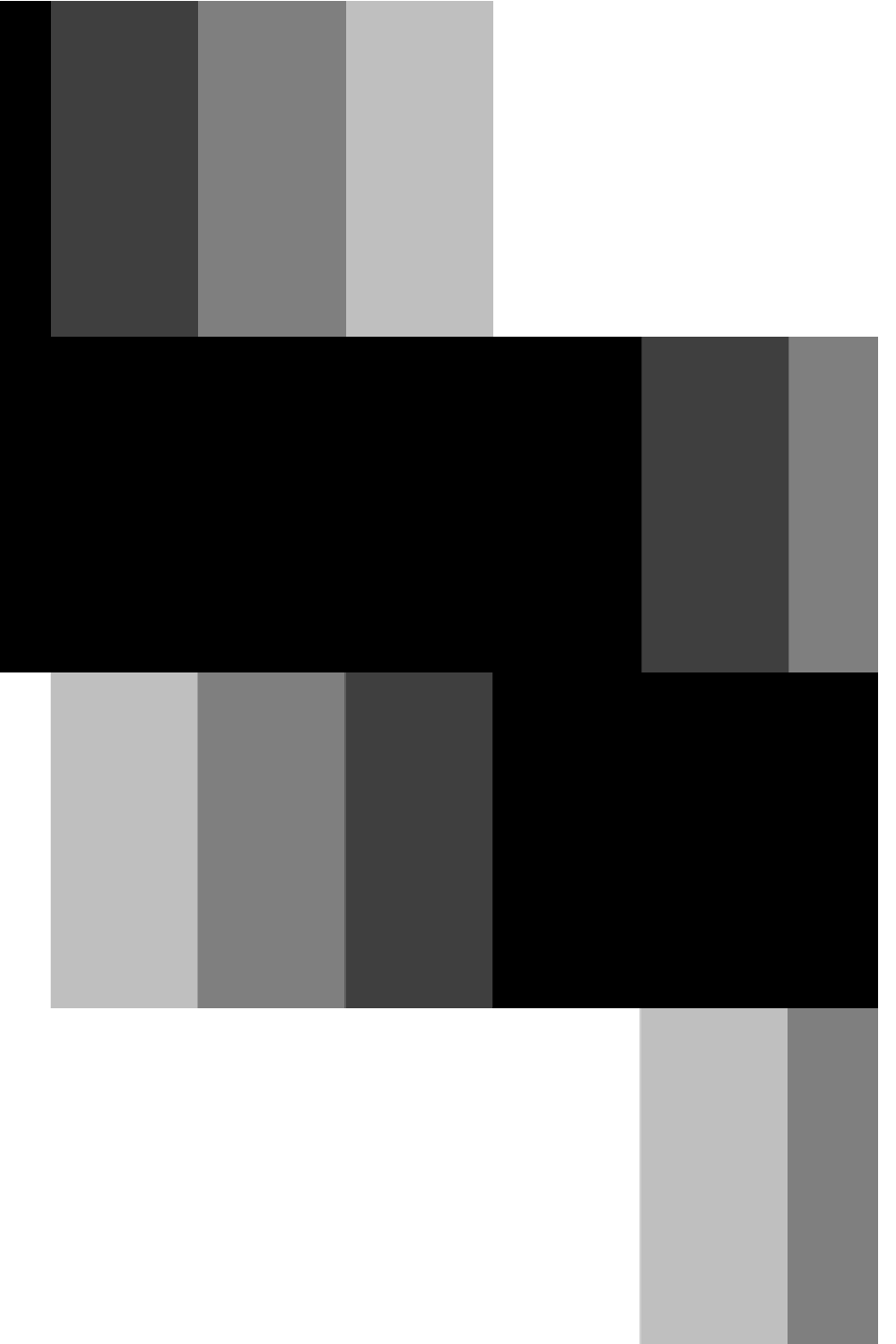
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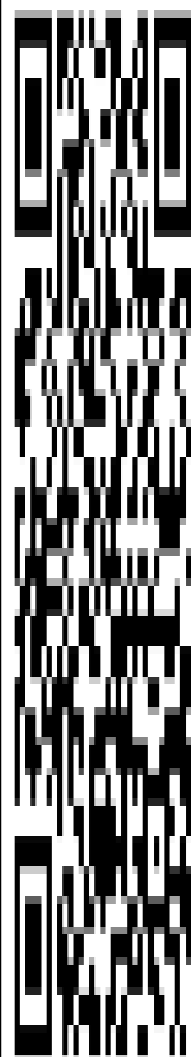
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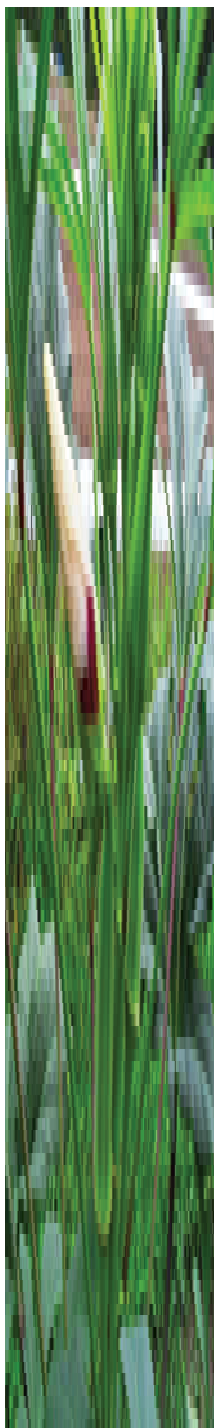


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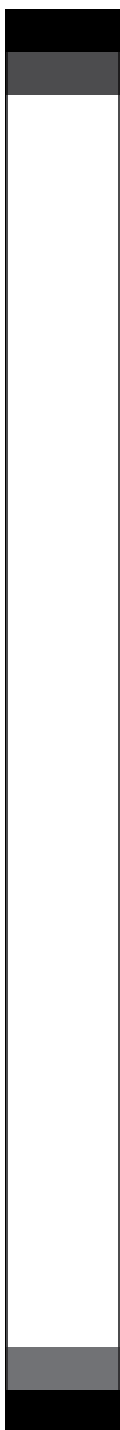


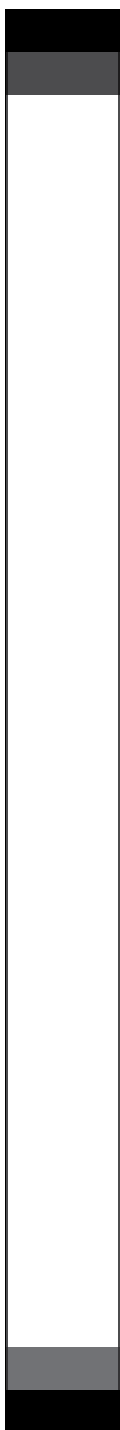
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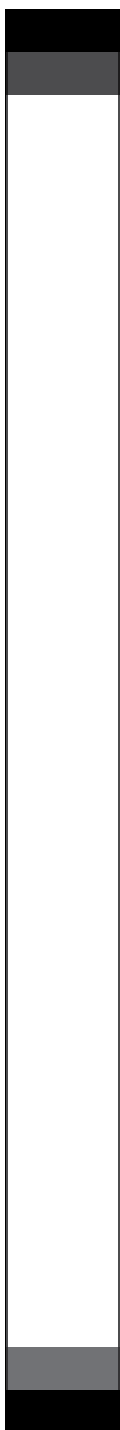
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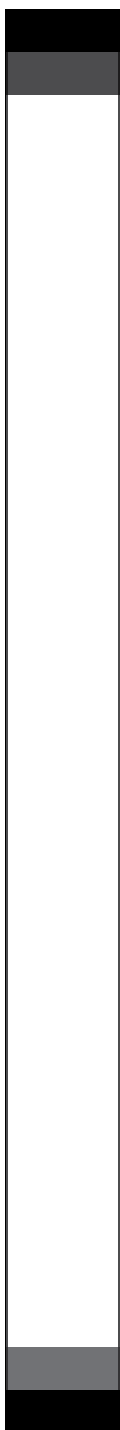
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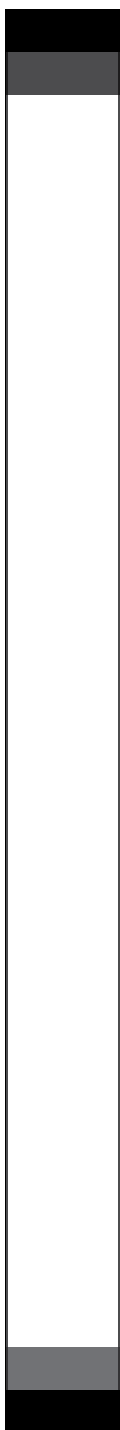
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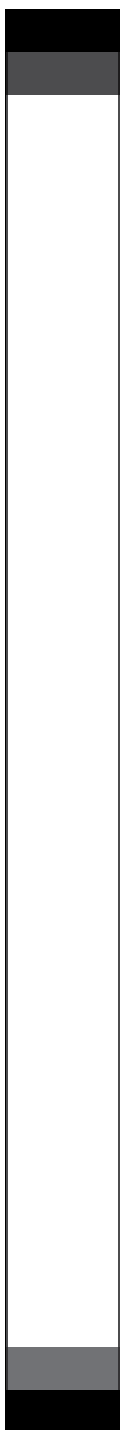






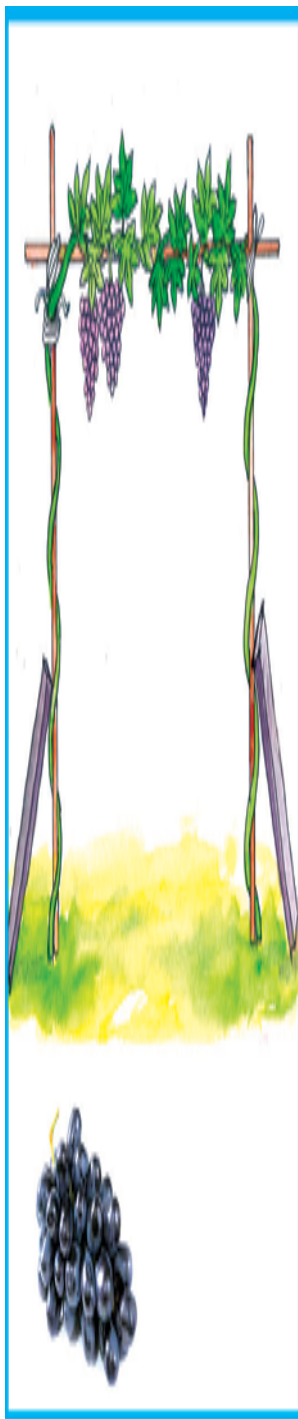






























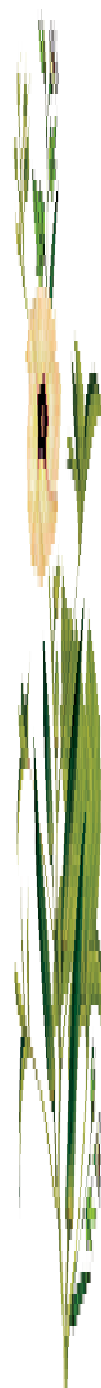
















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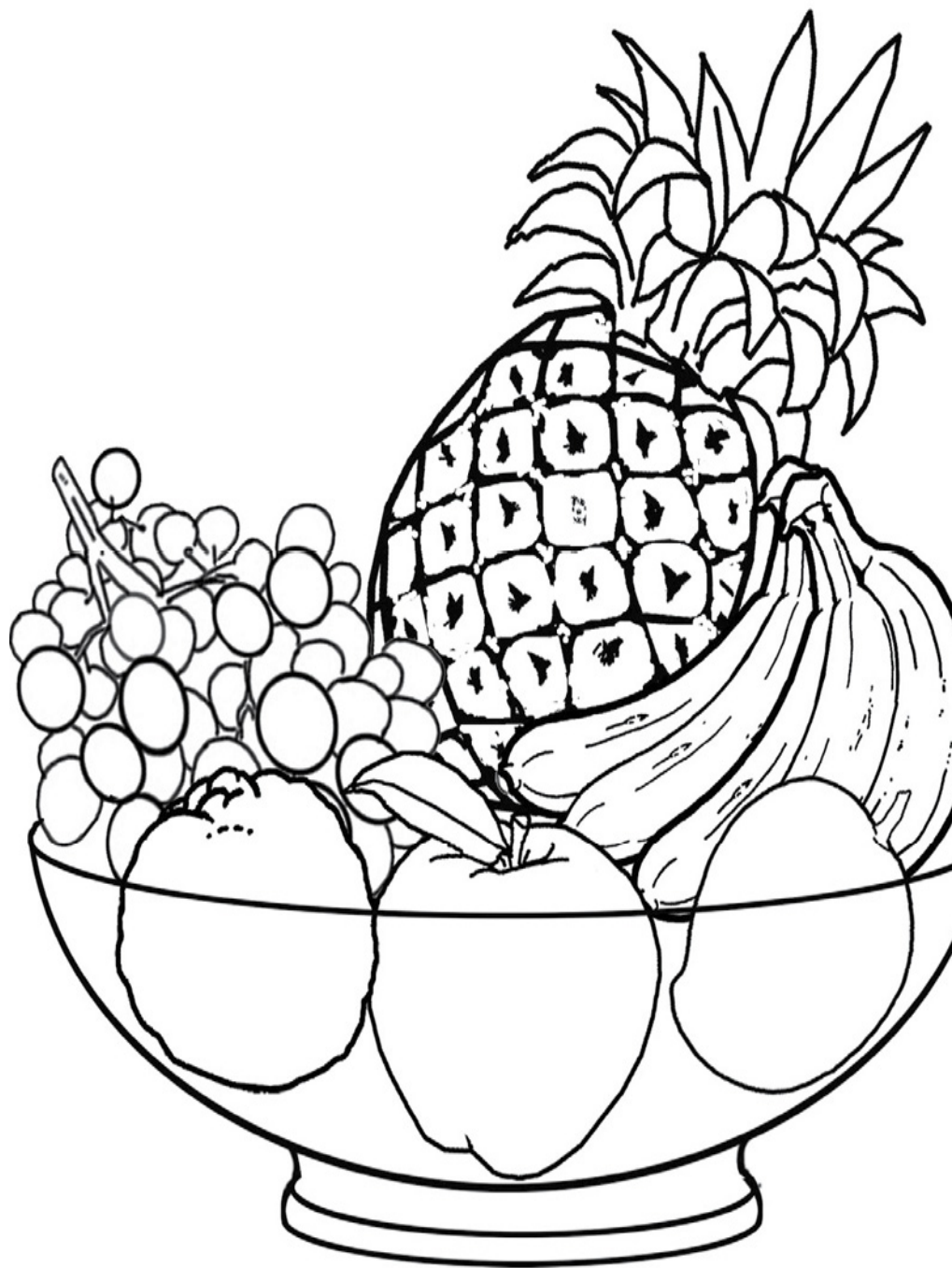




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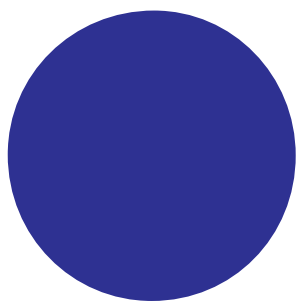


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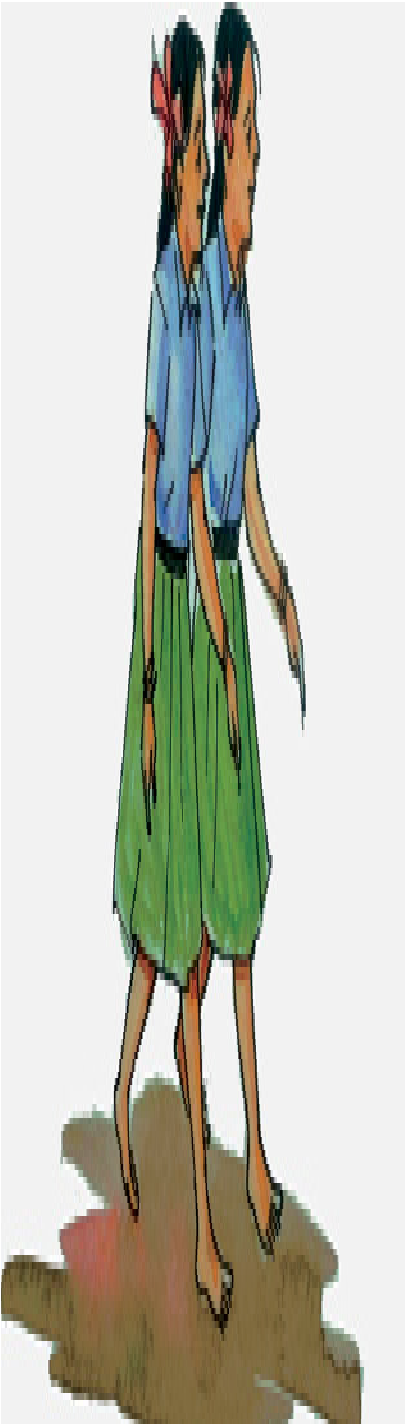
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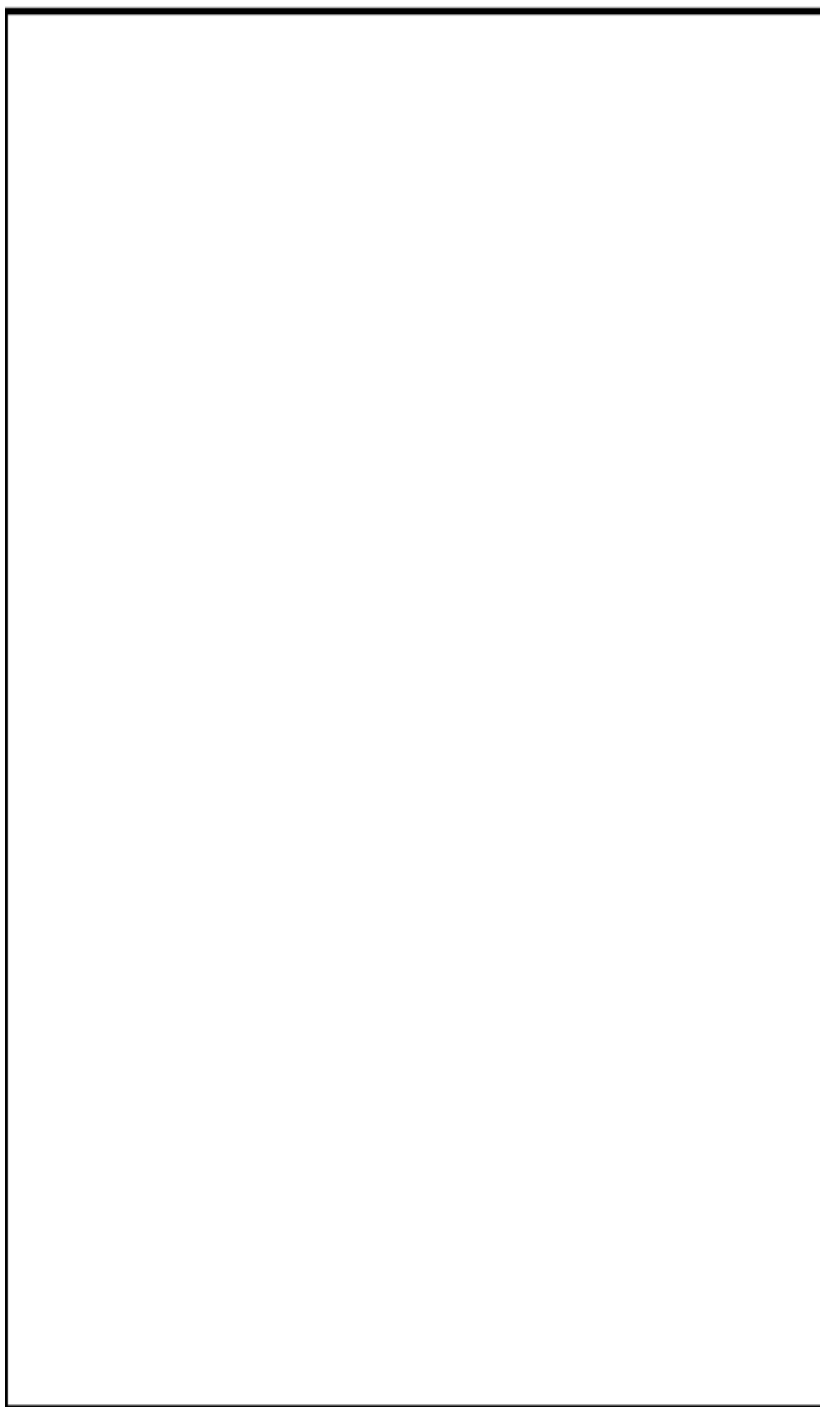
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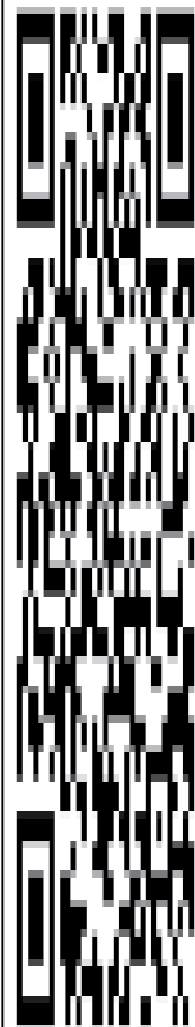












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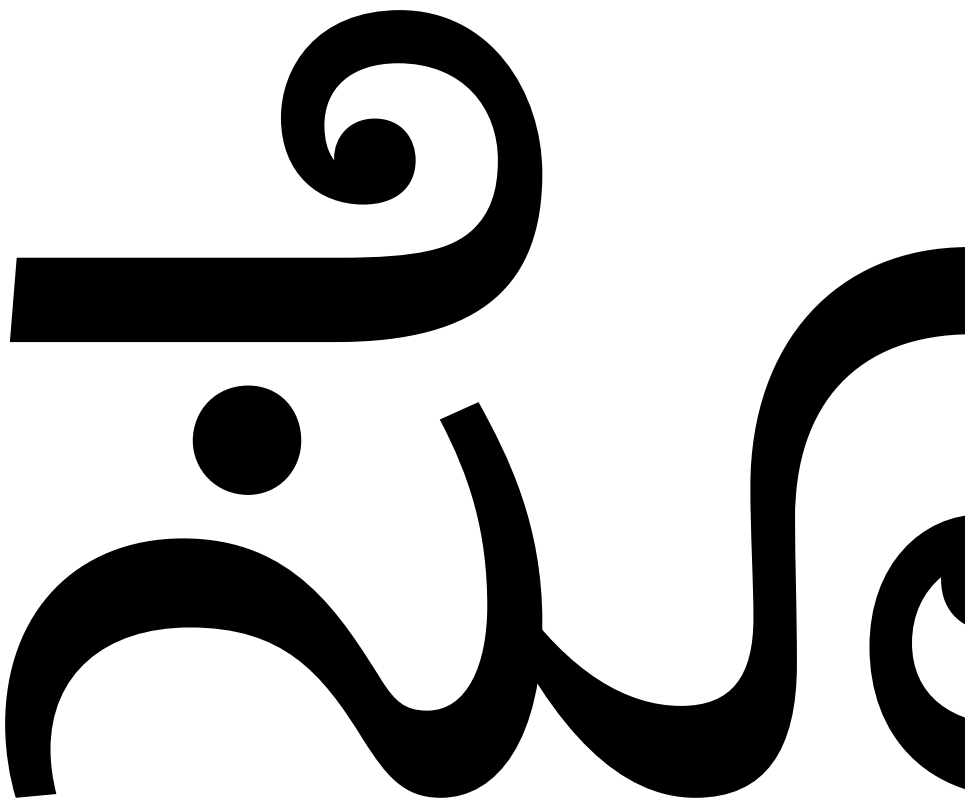
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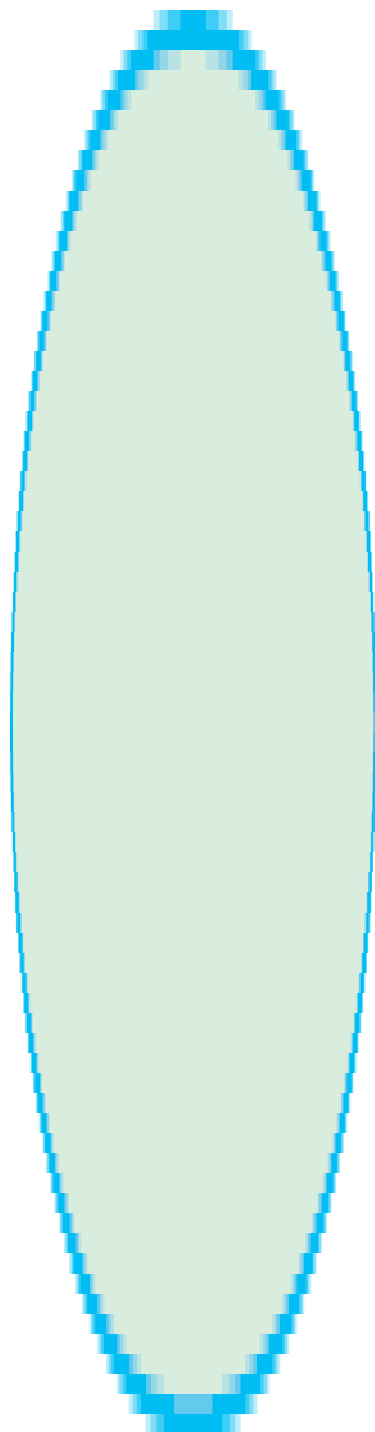


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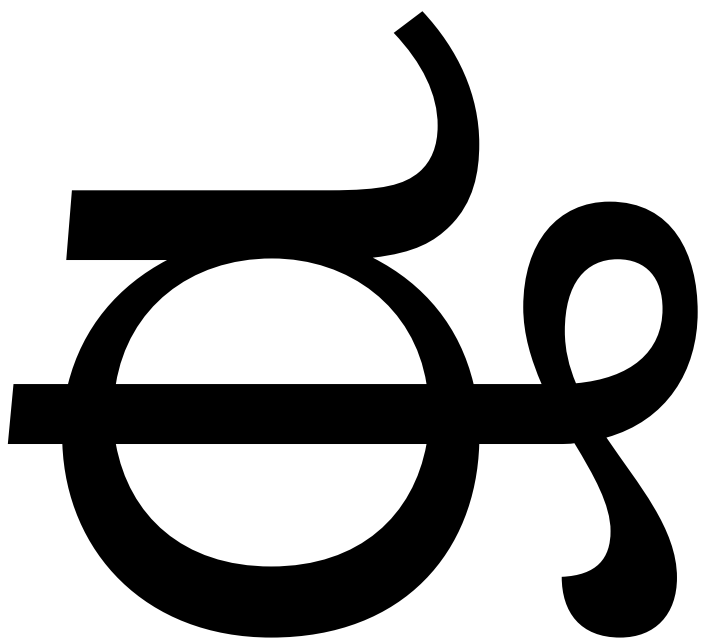




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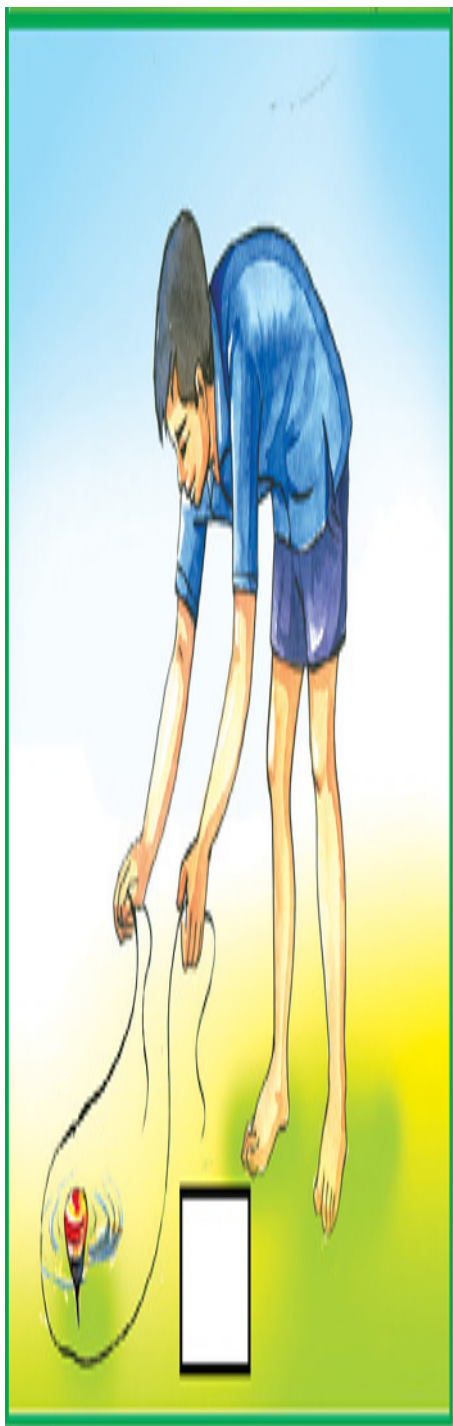
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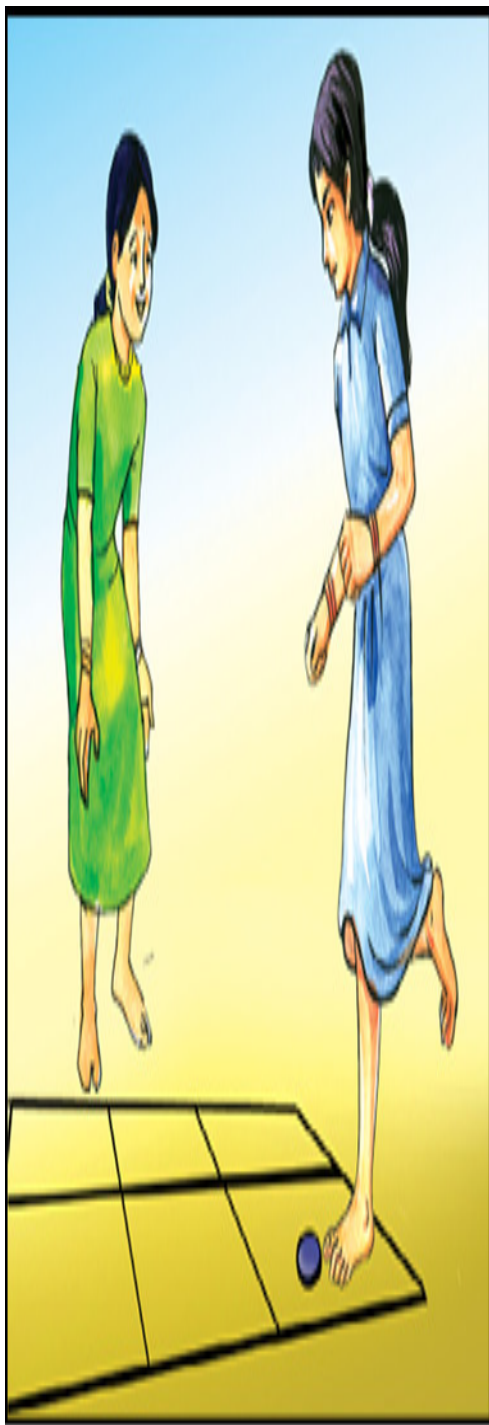


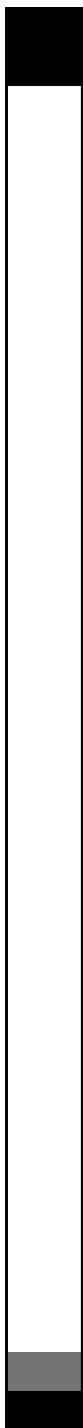


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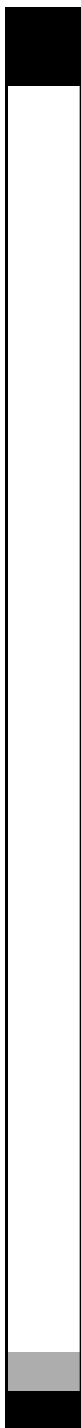


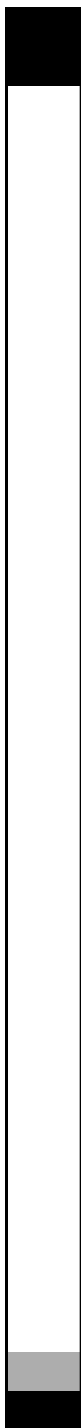


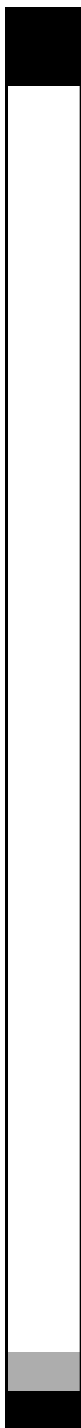












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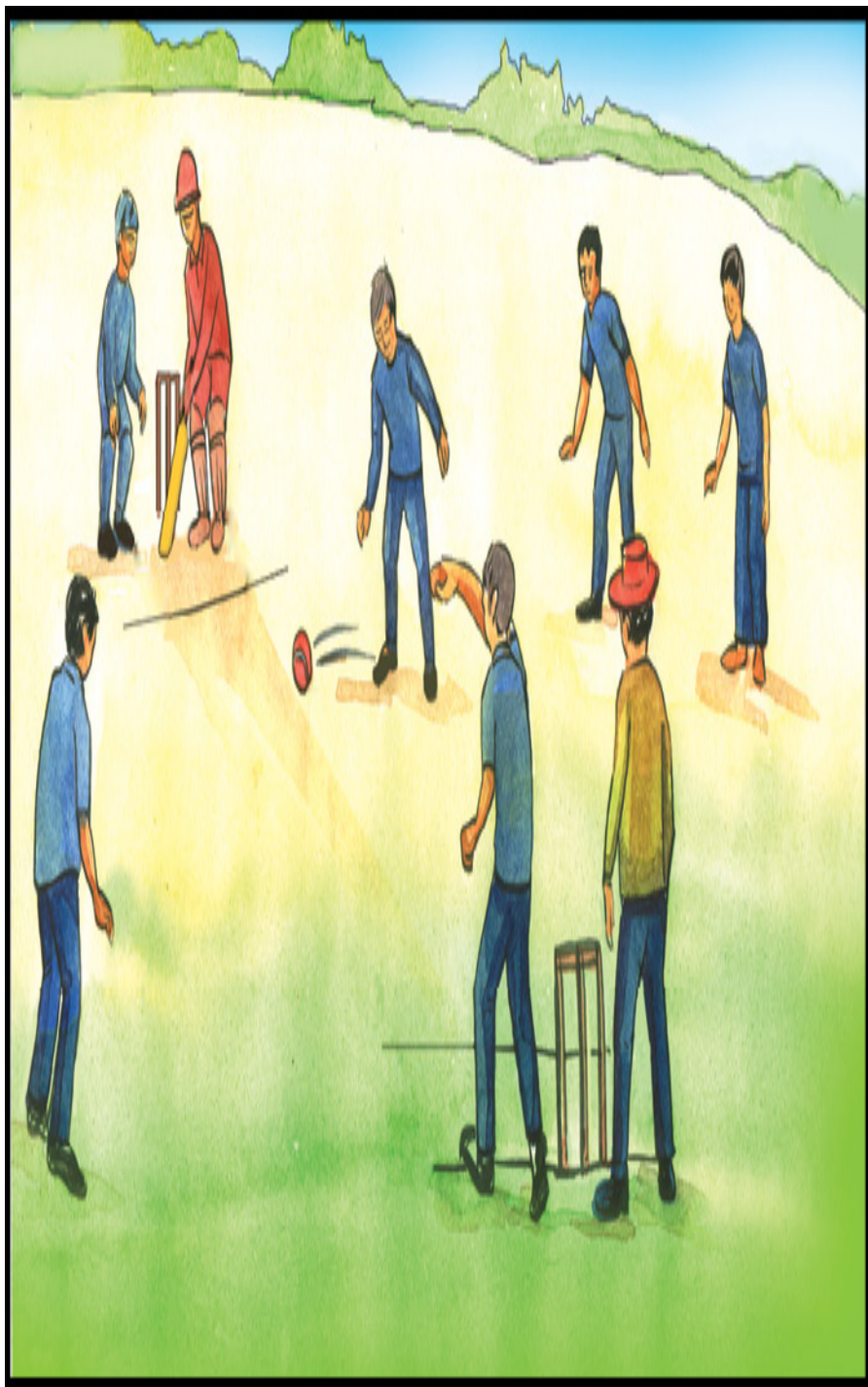
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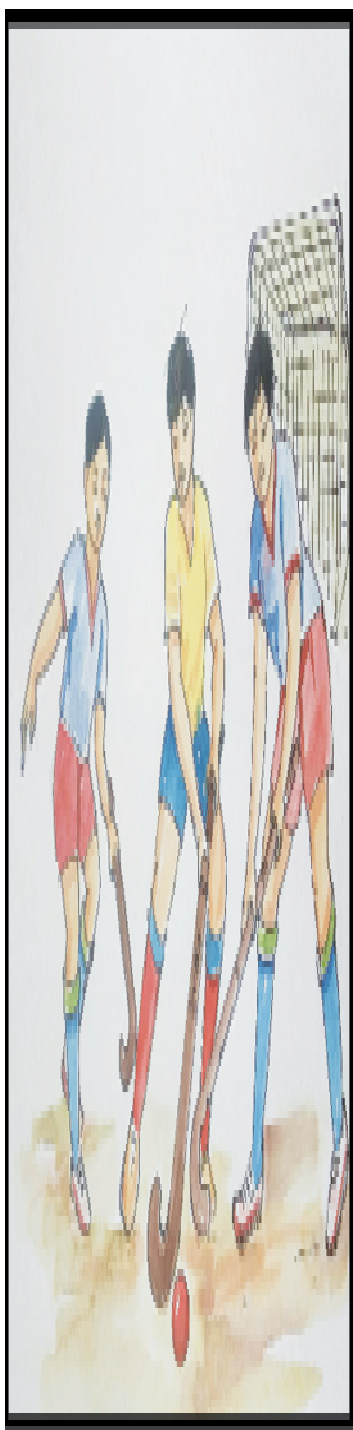
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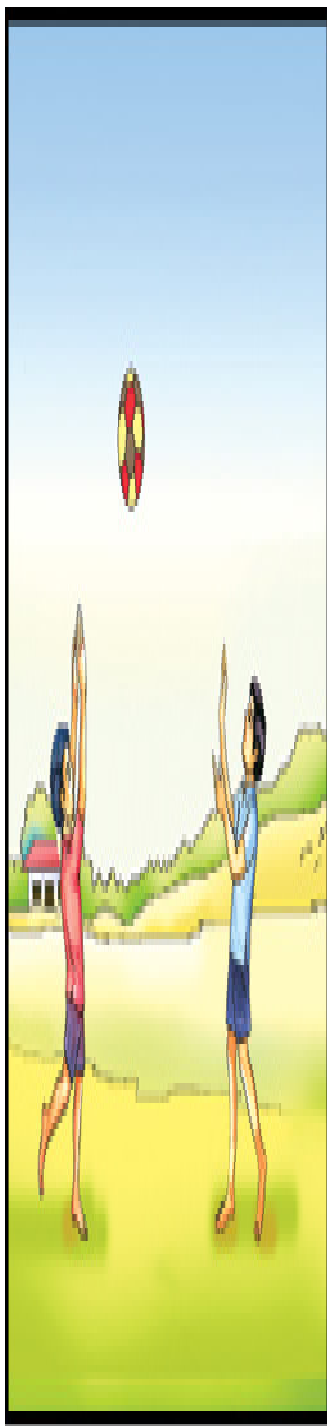
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm to the communities they are studying.









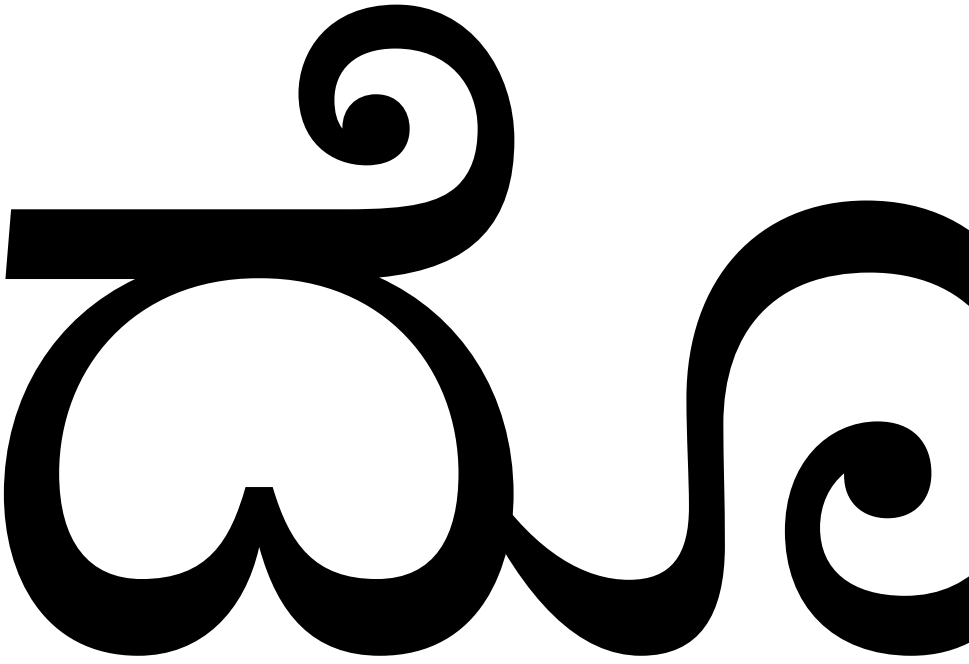






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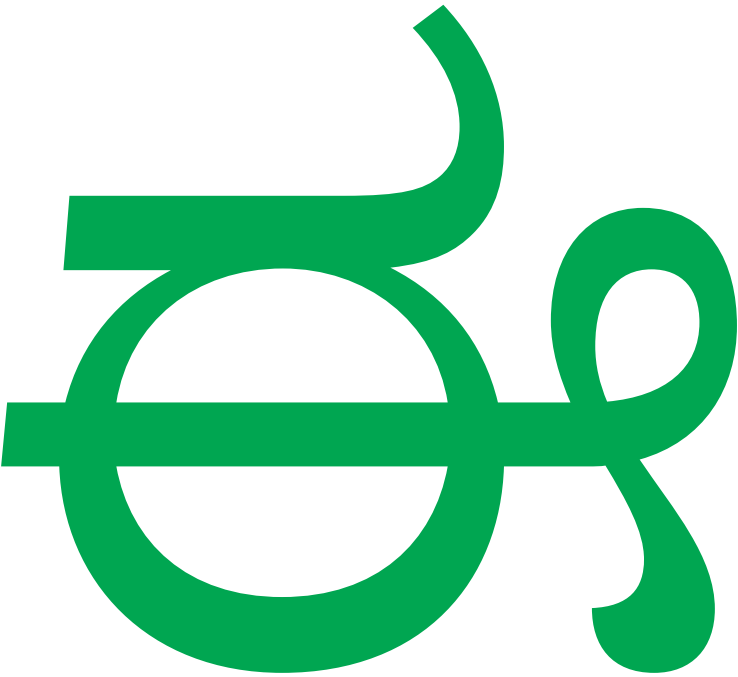


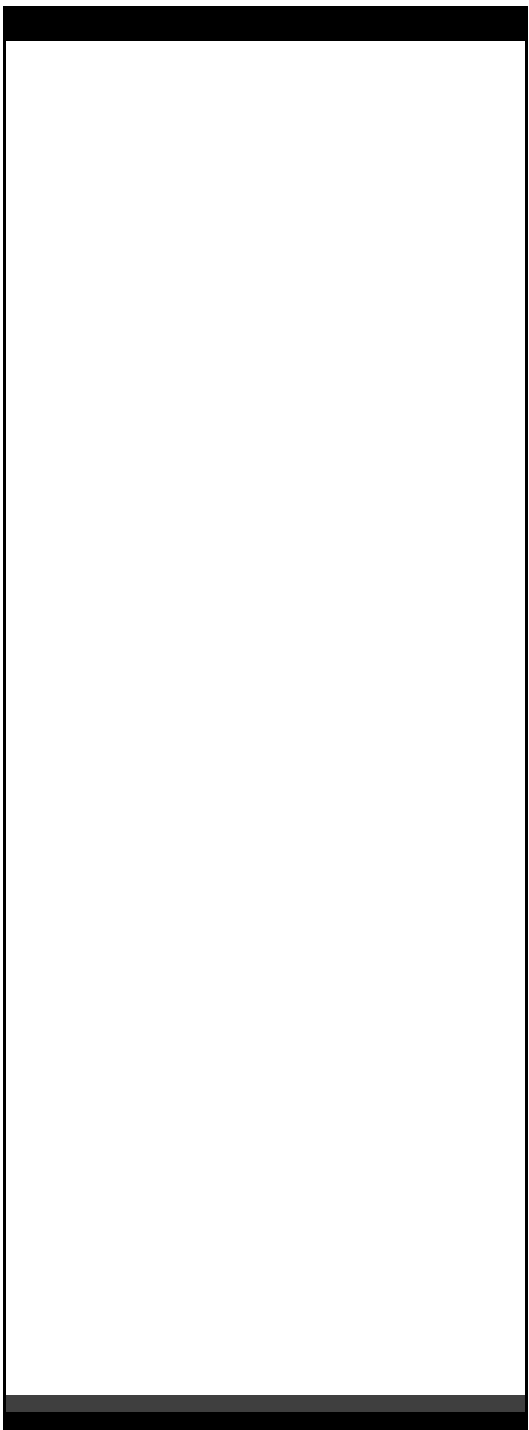


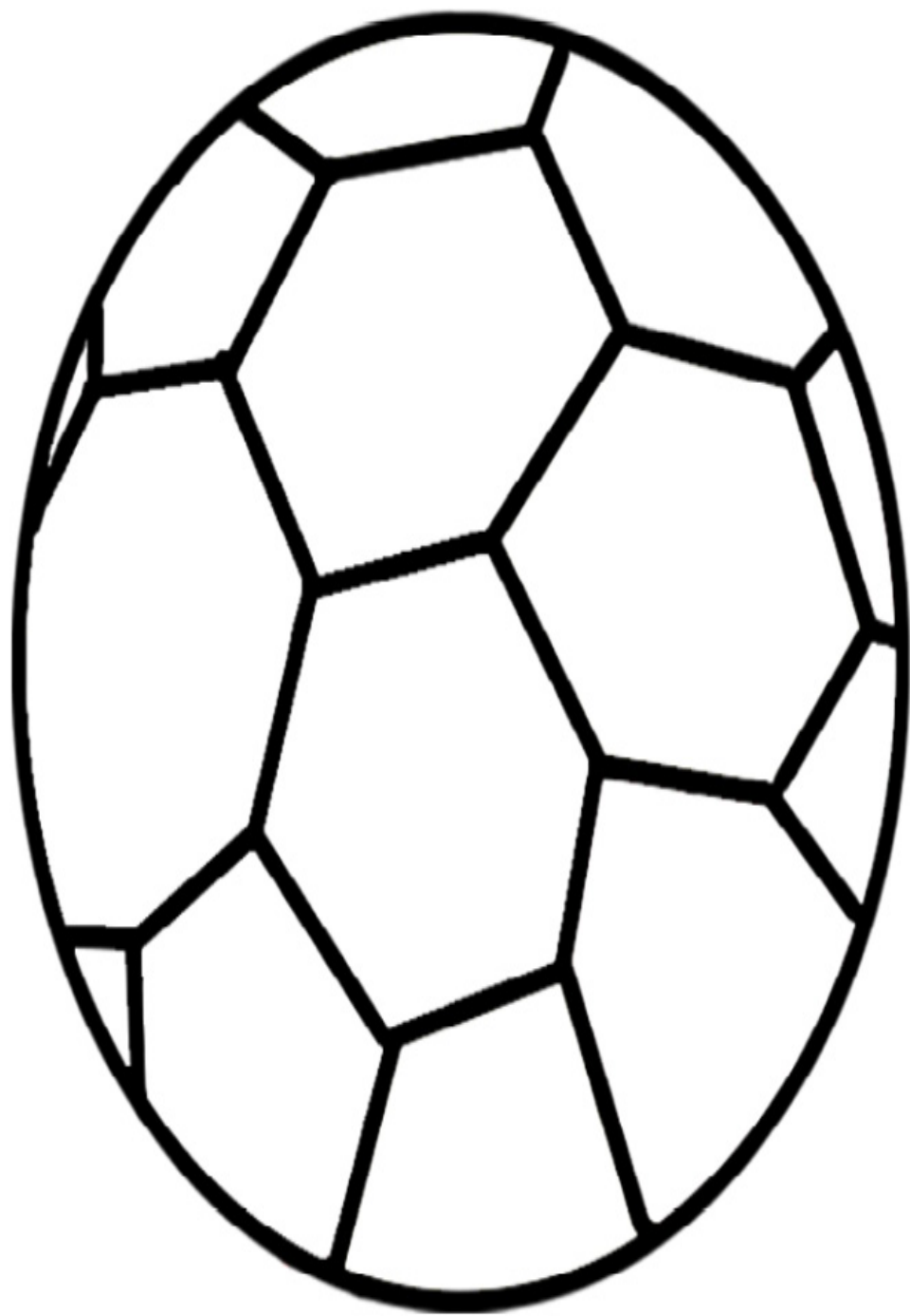
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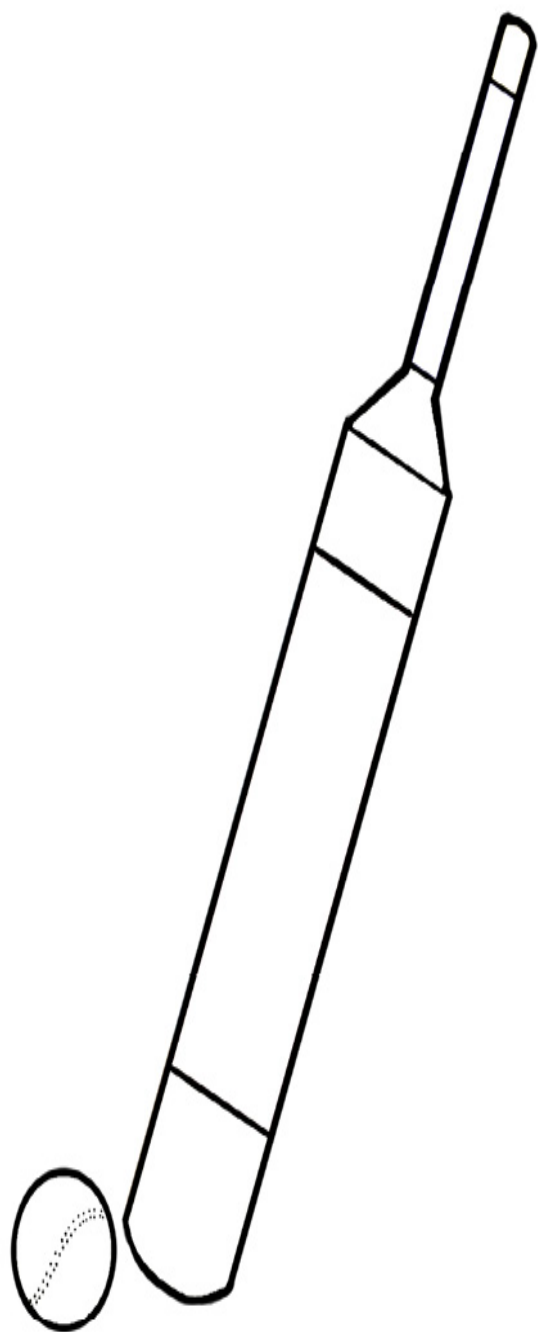


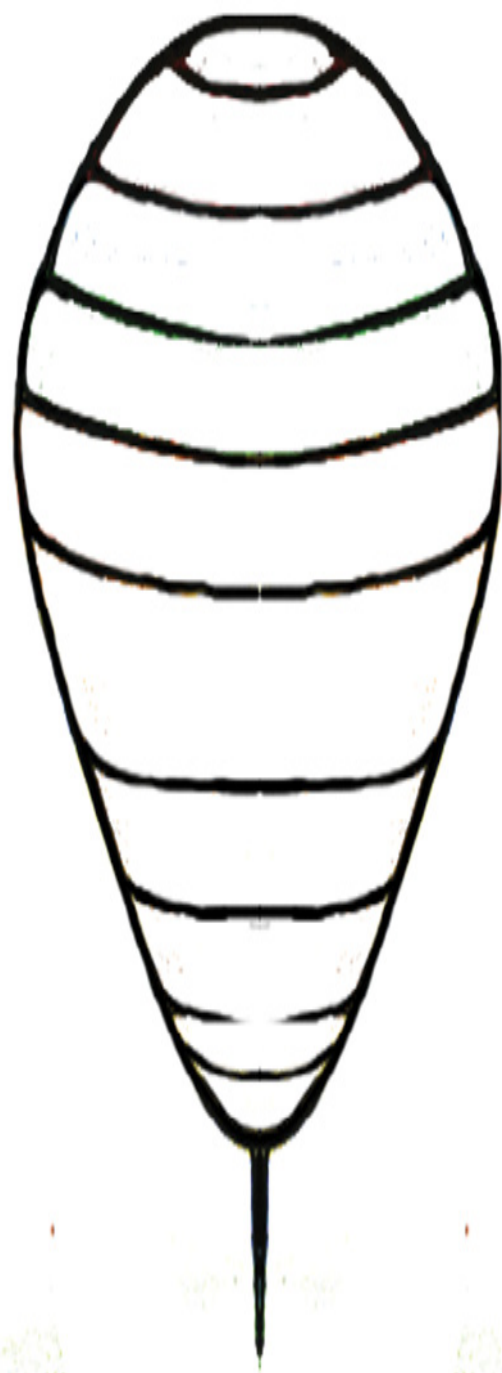
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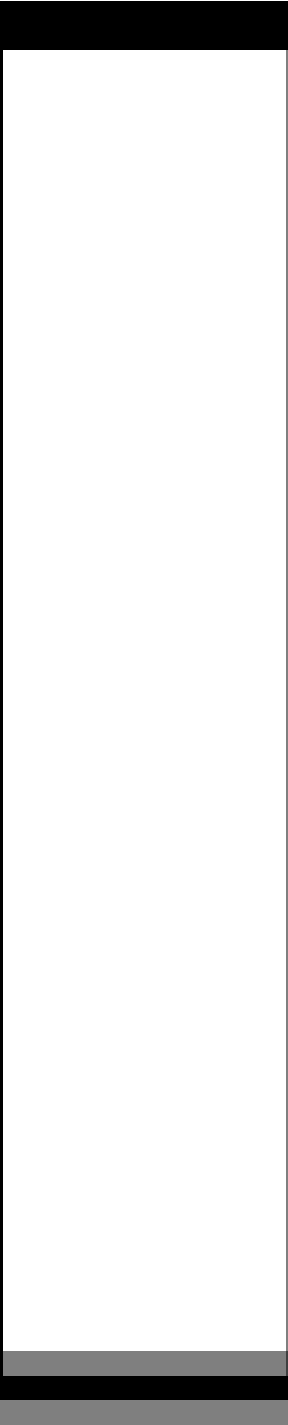
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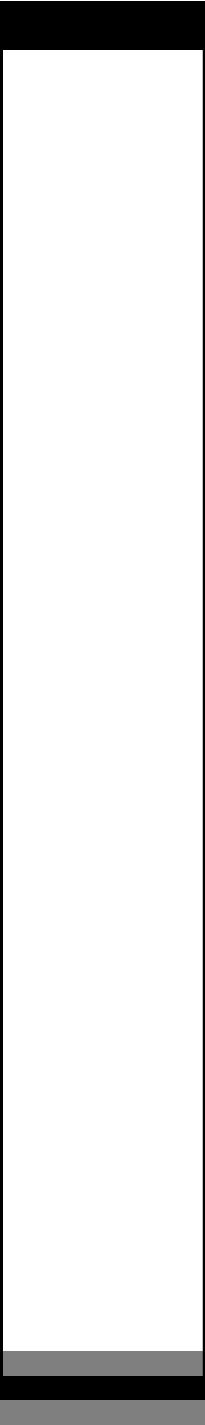
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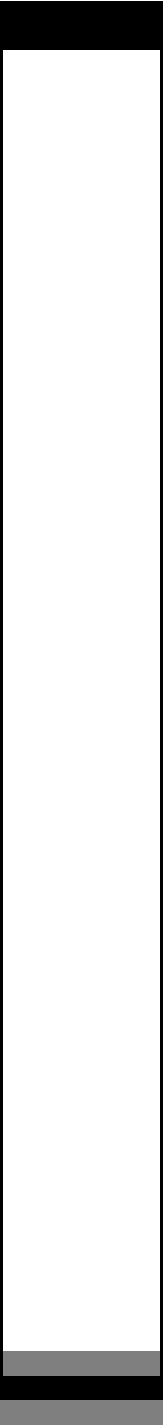
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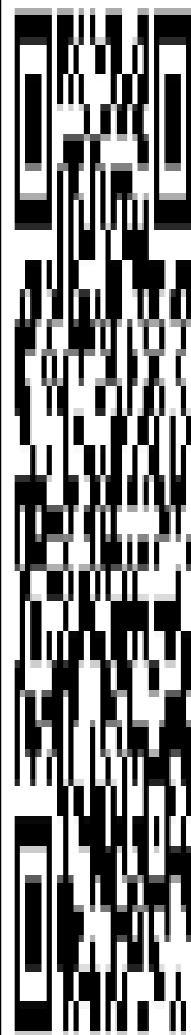
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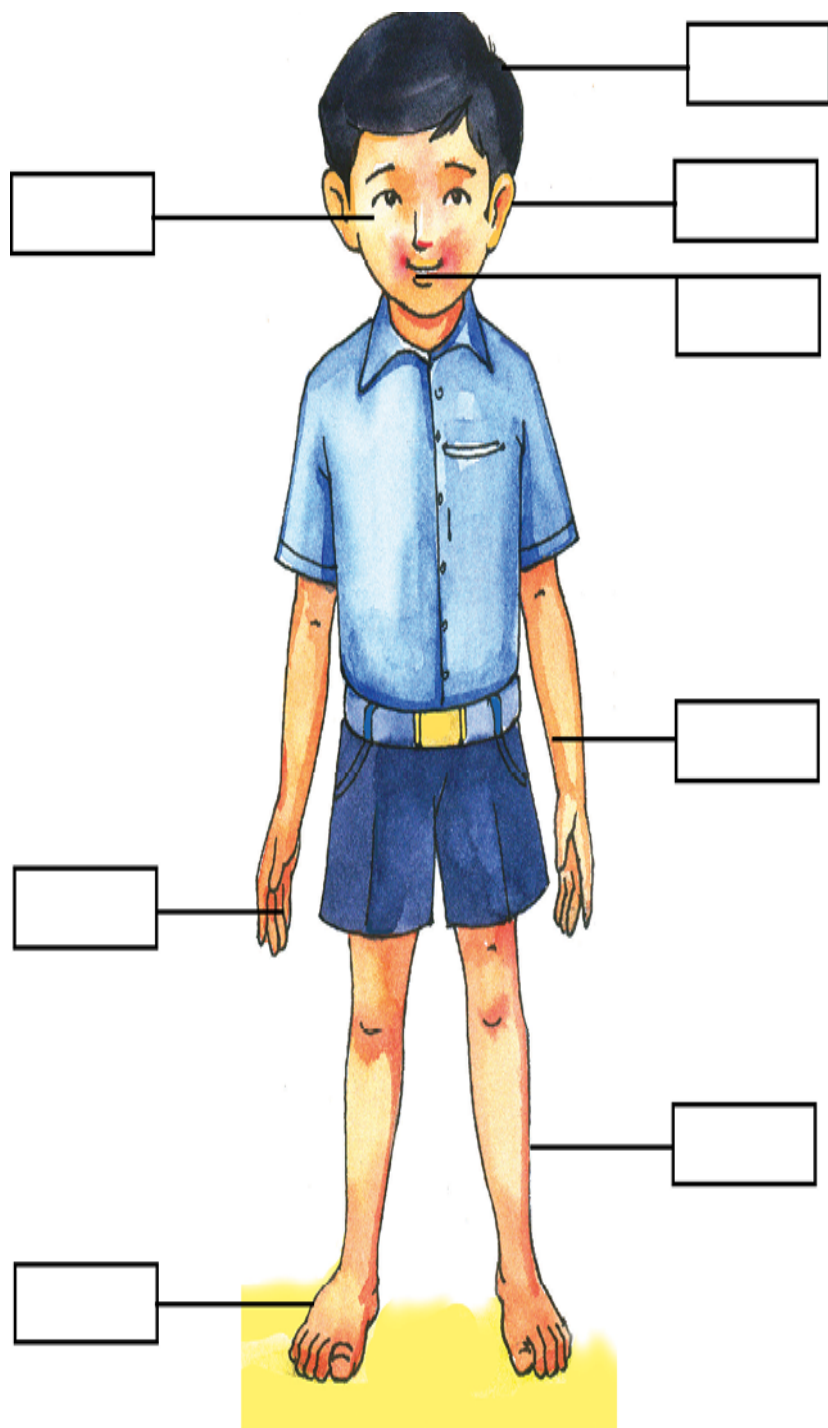
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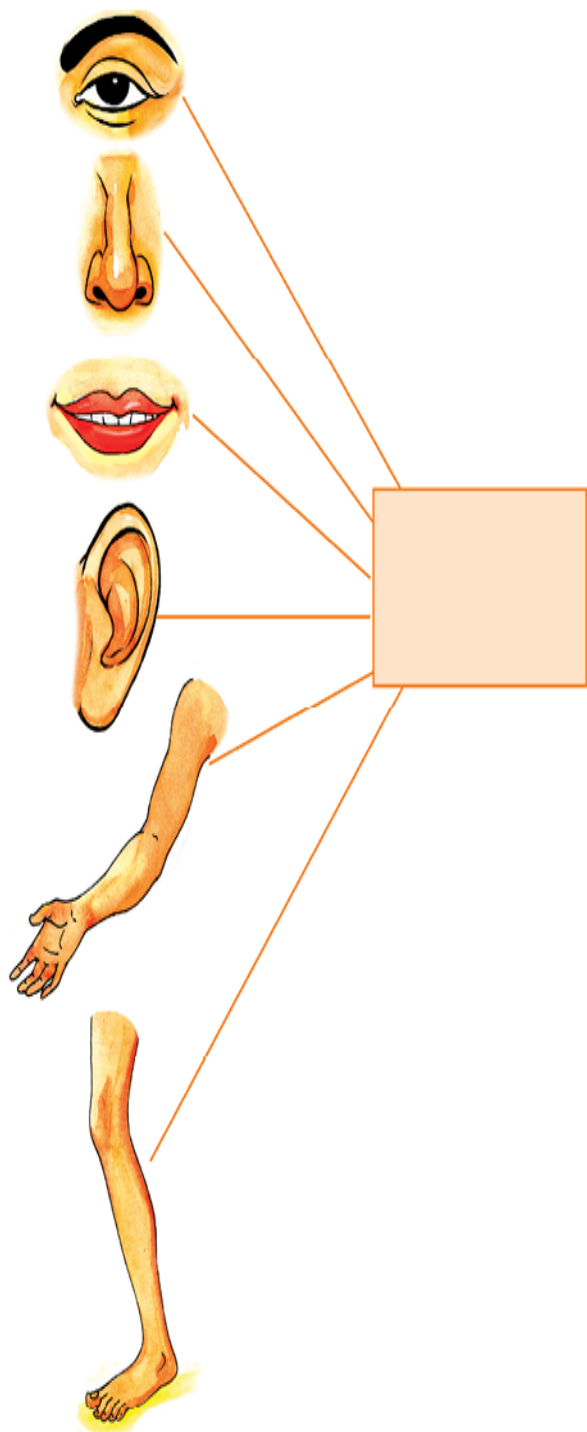
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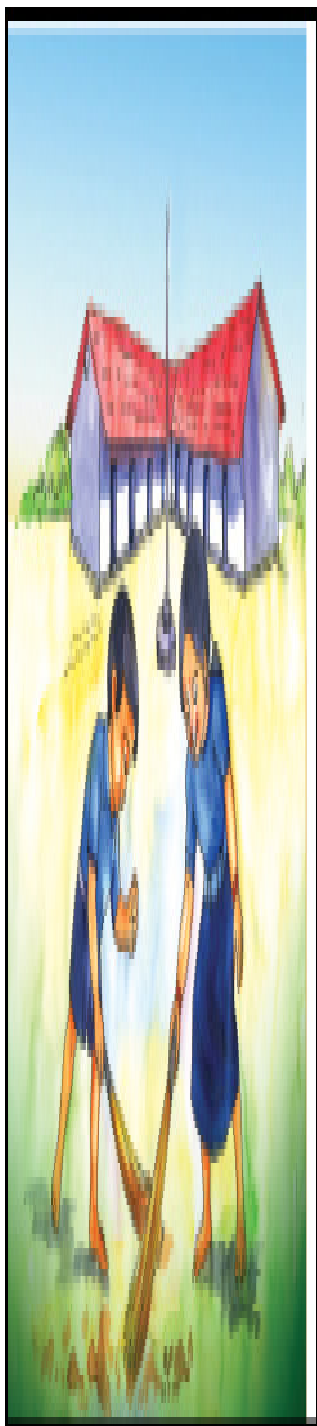


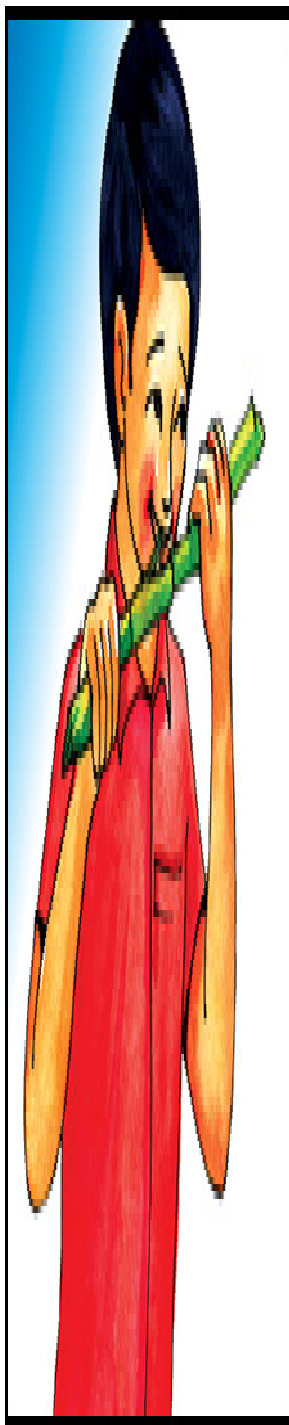
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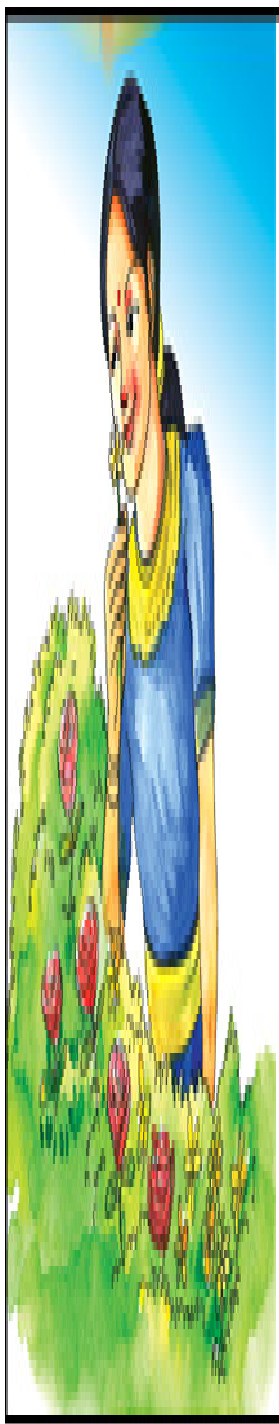
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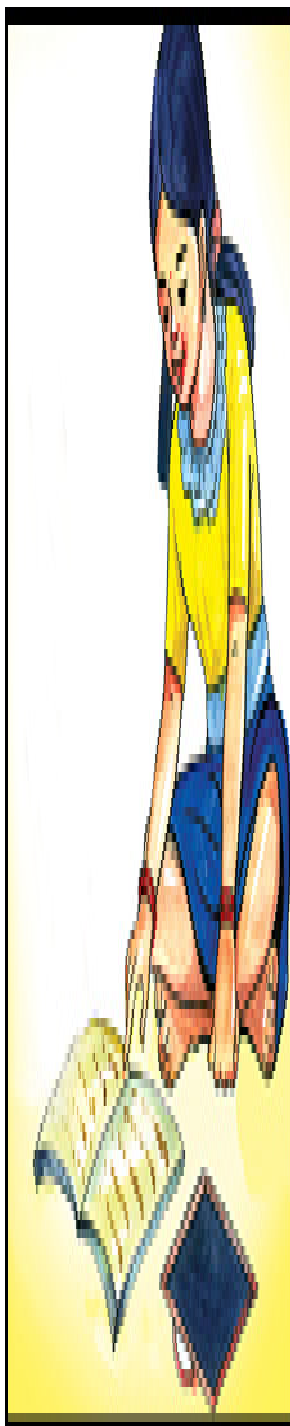
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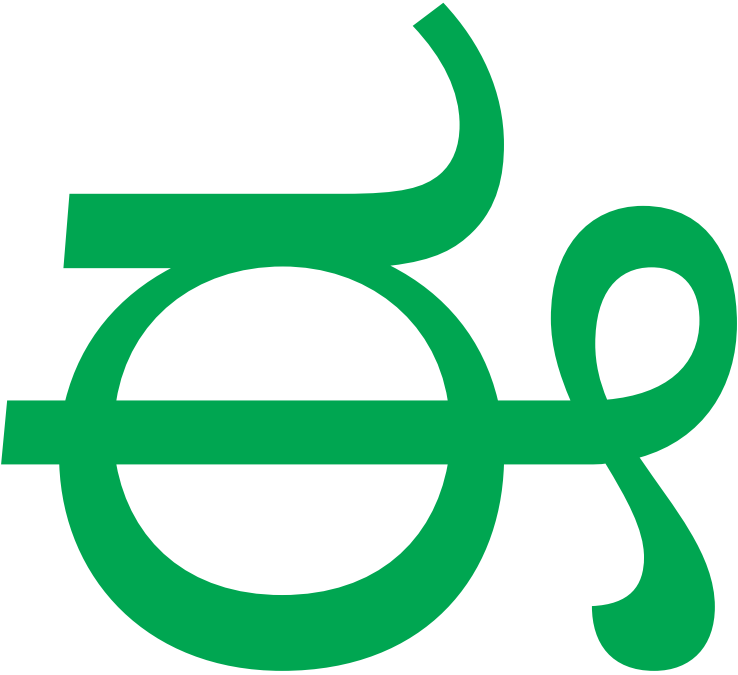


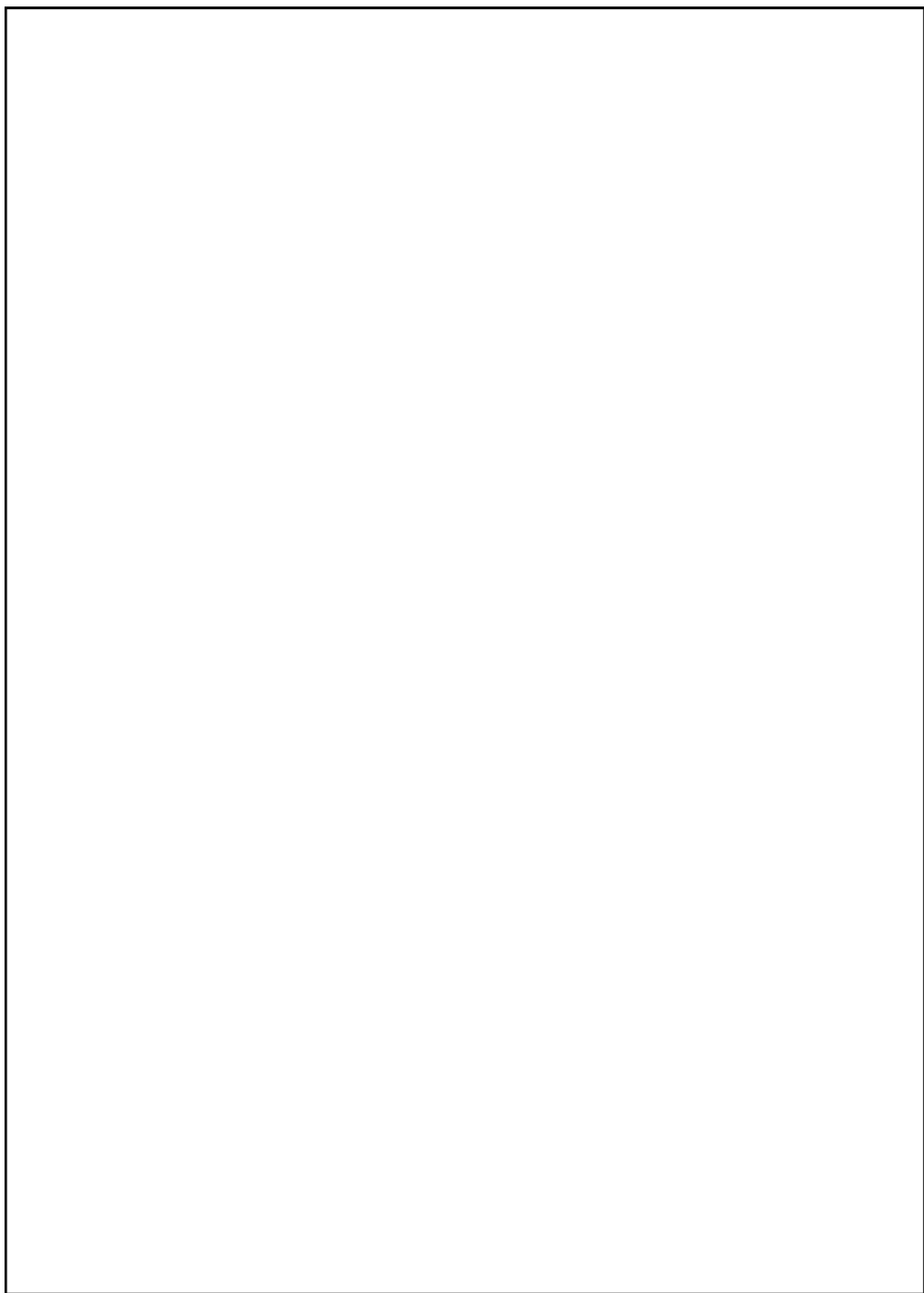


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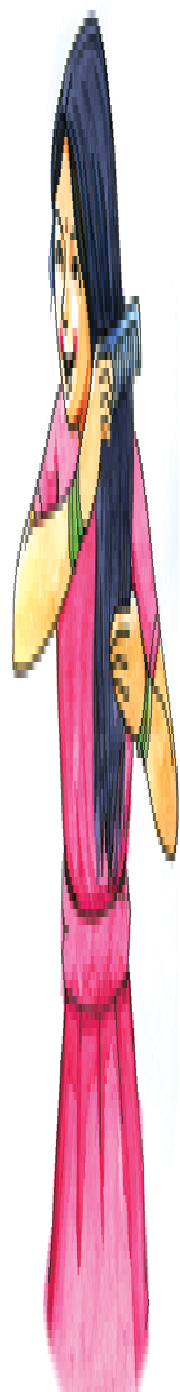


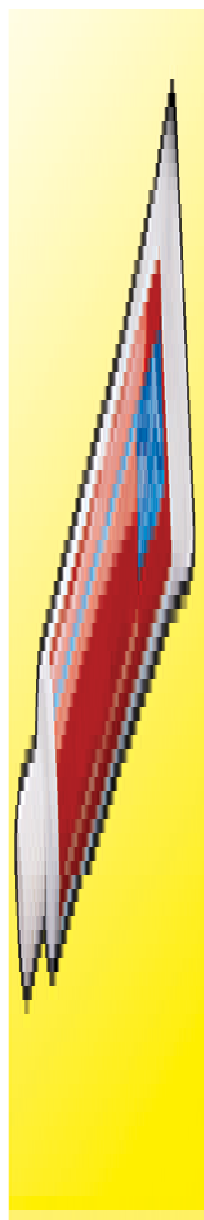


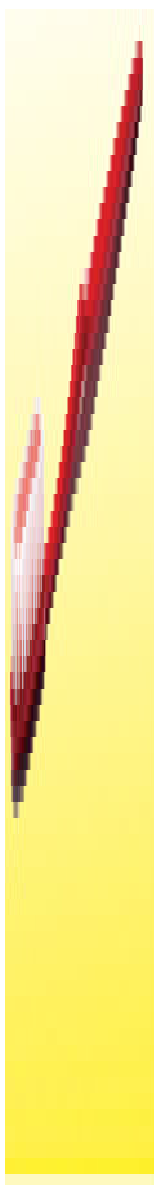




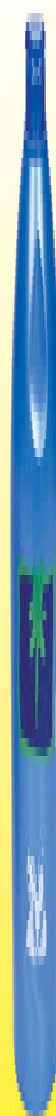


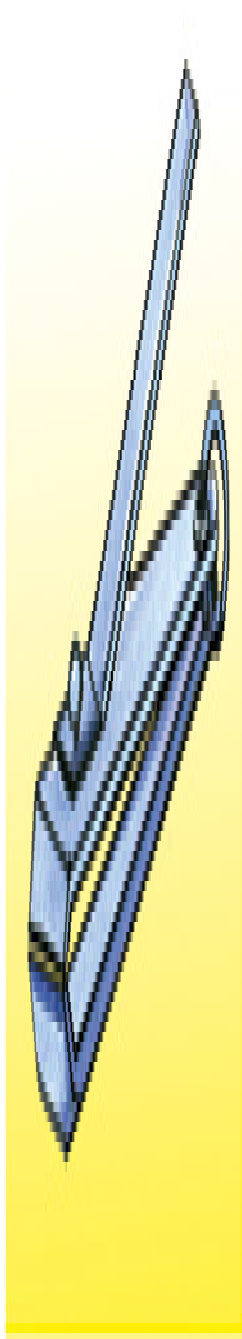


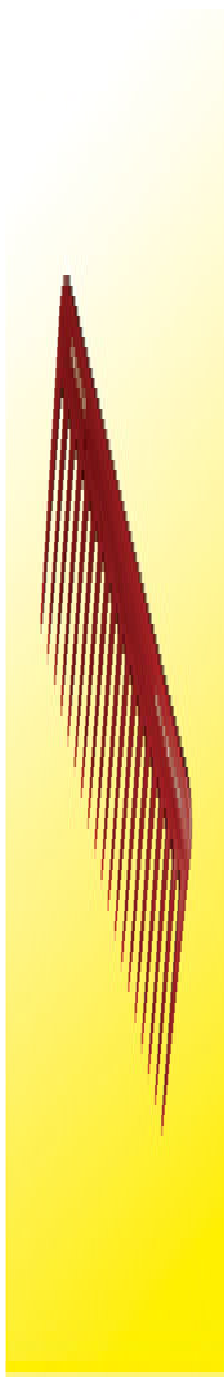




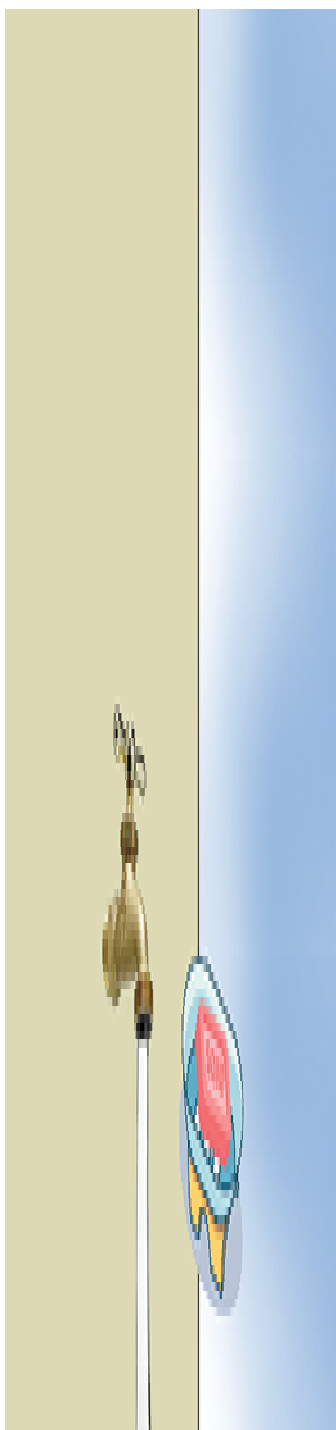












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1995, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed in the London area, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.





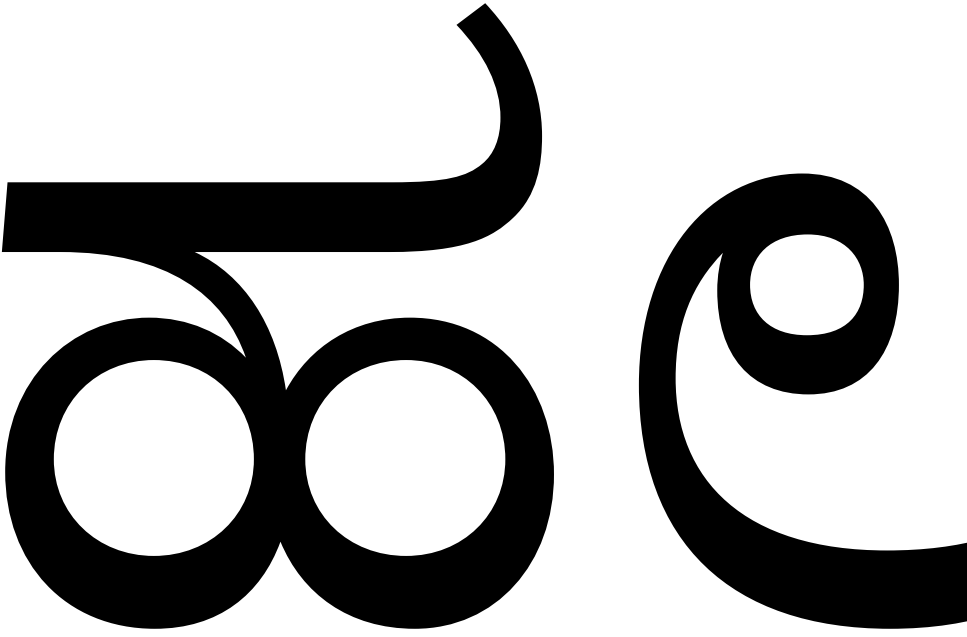






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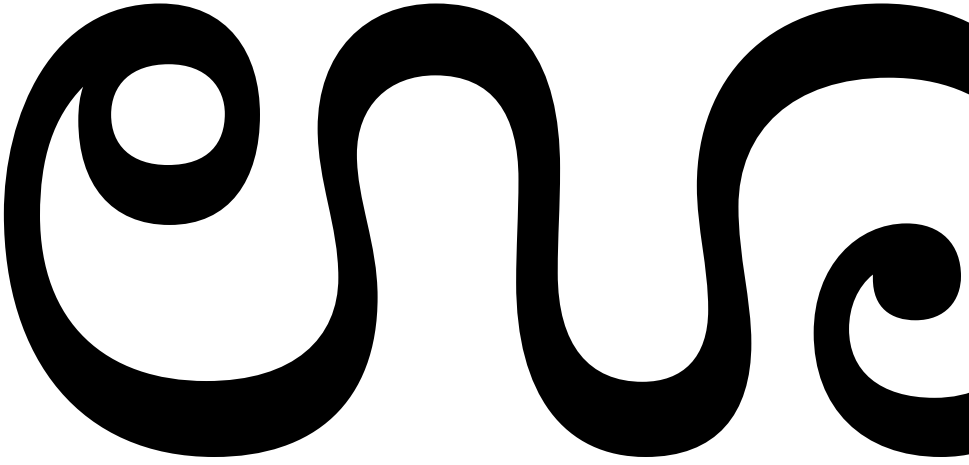
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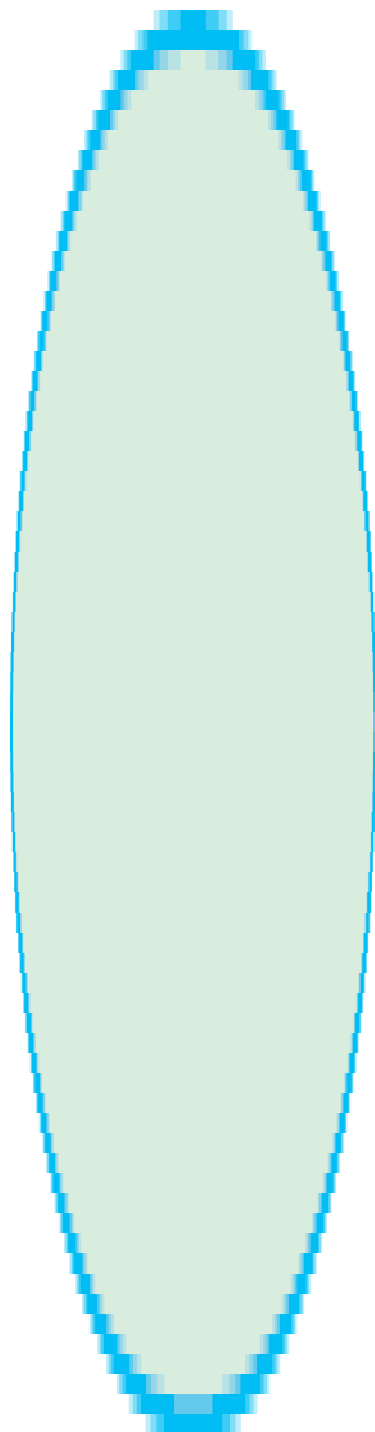
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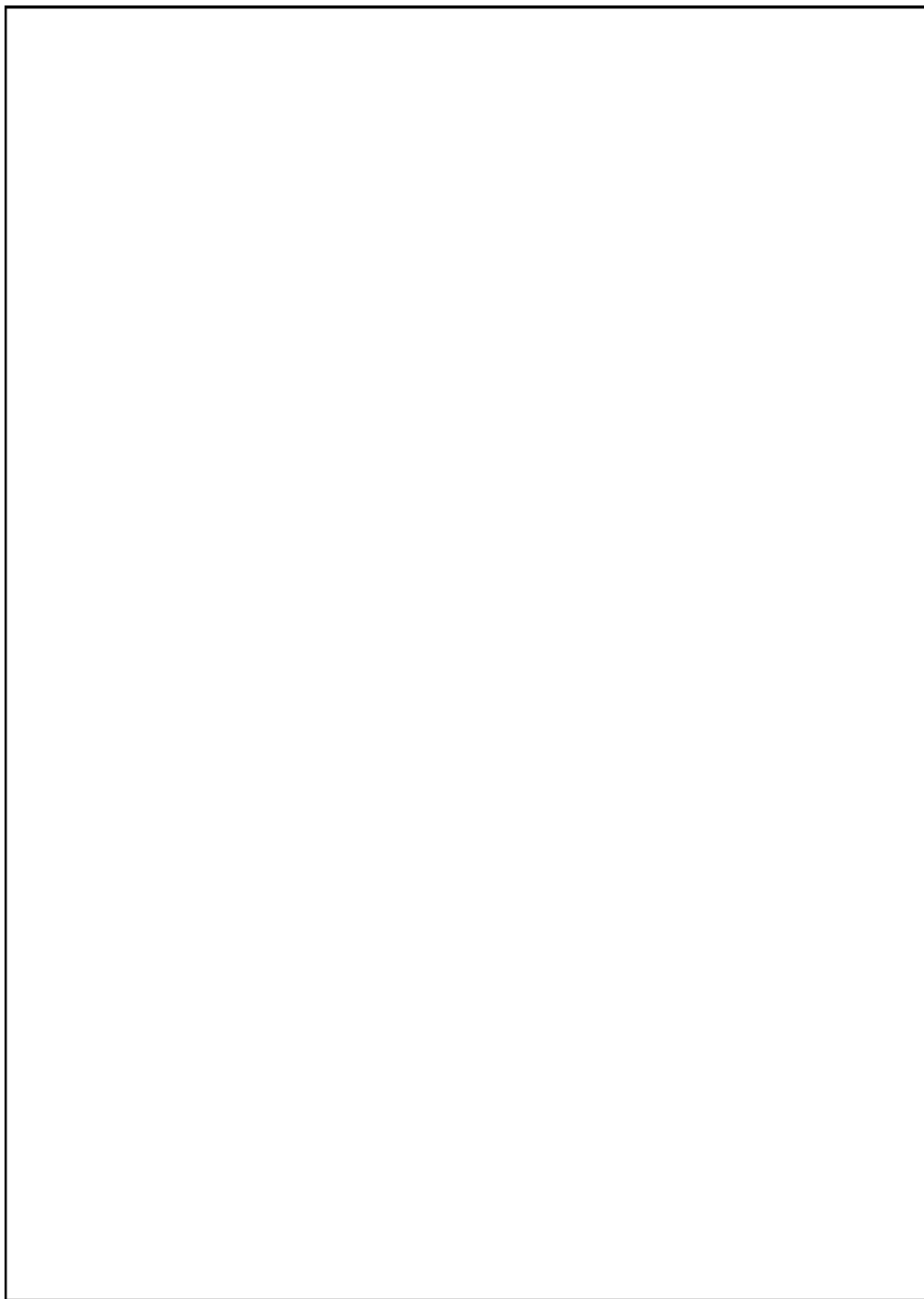
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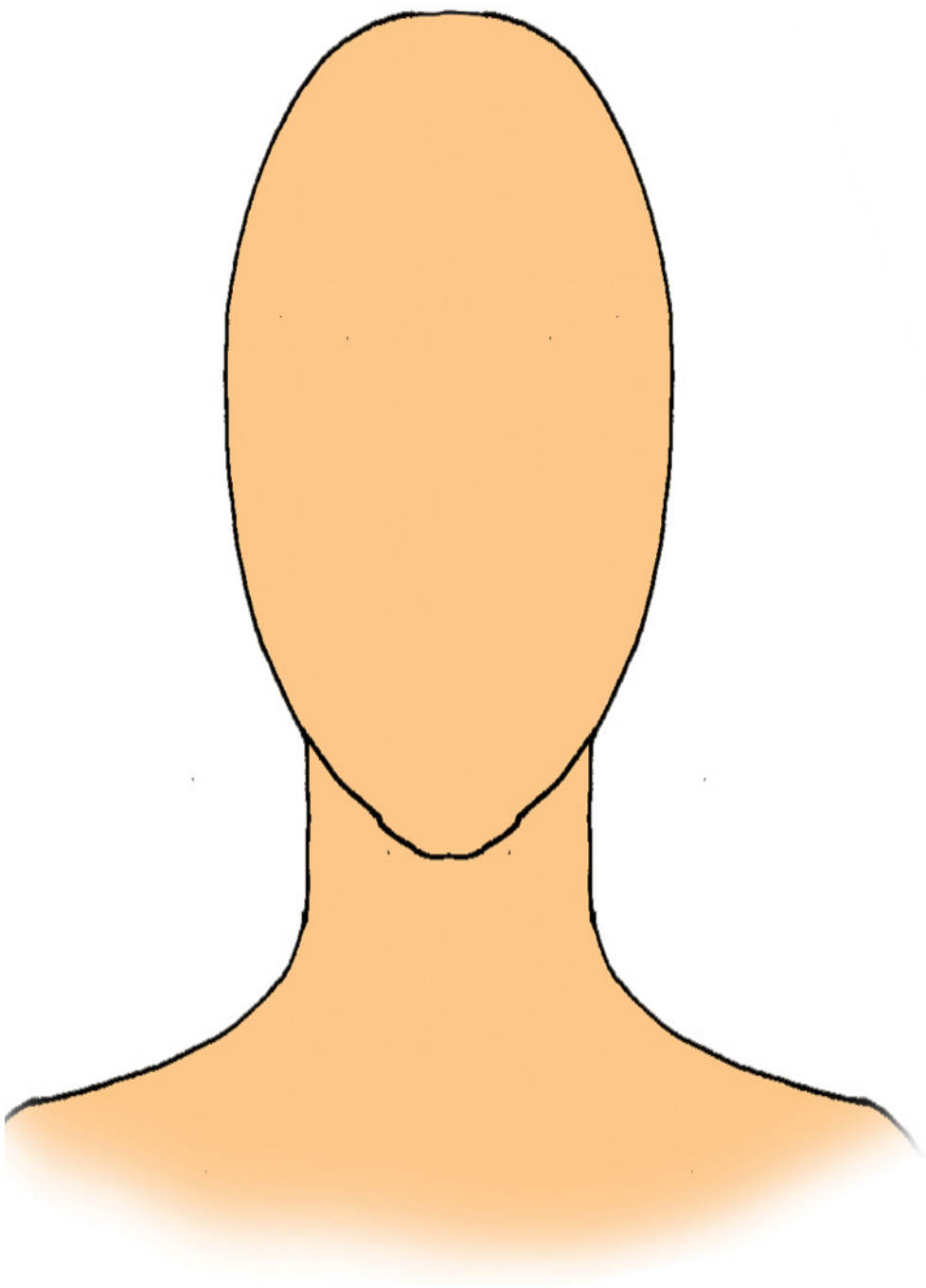
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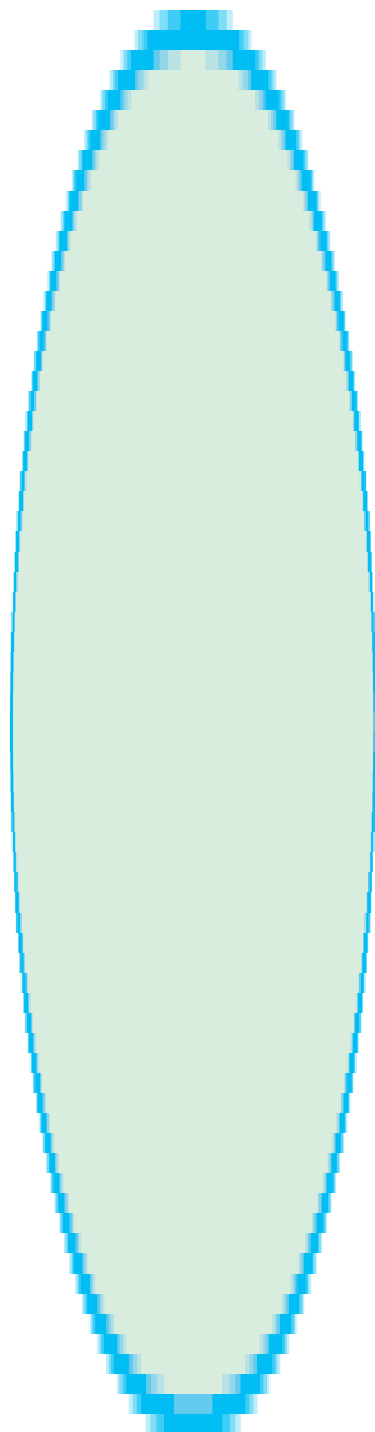
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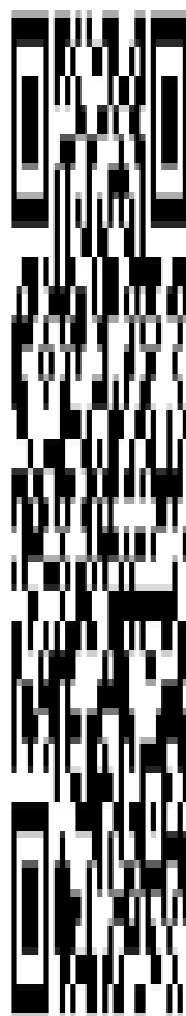
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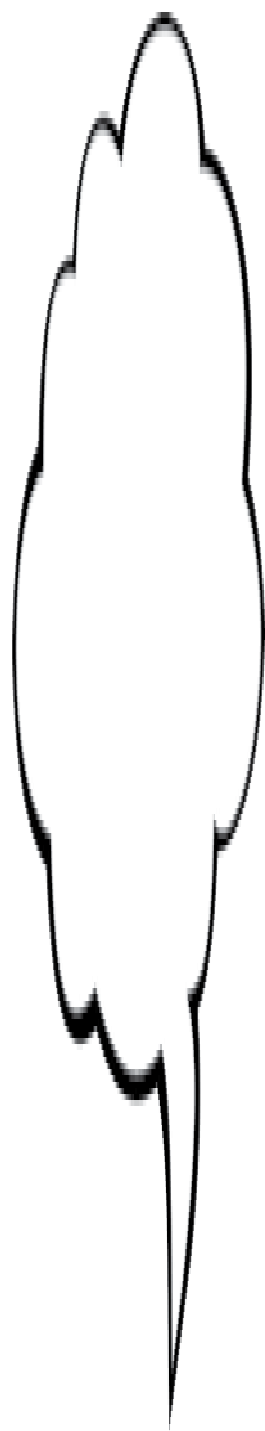
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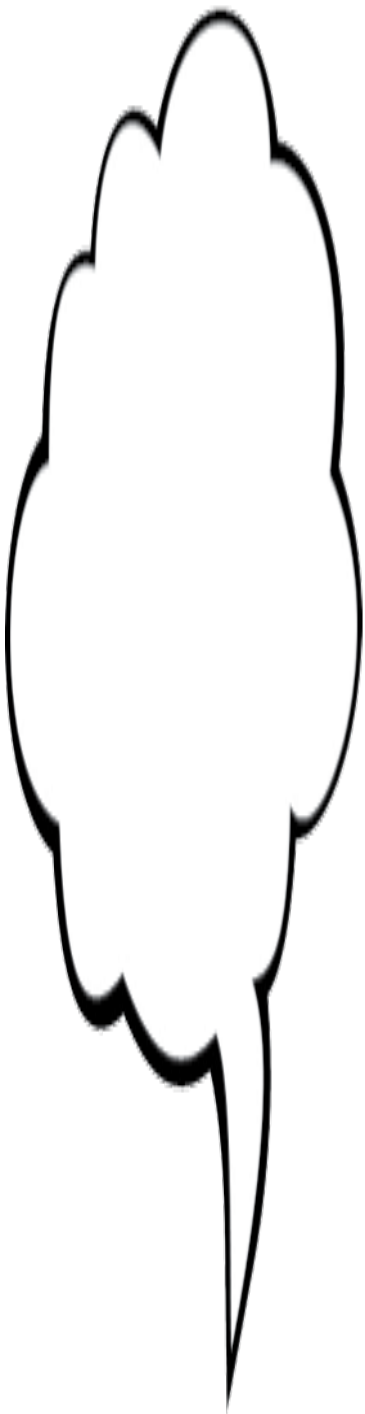
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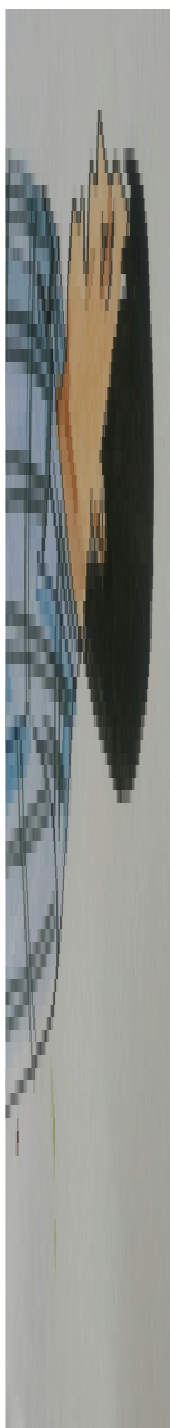


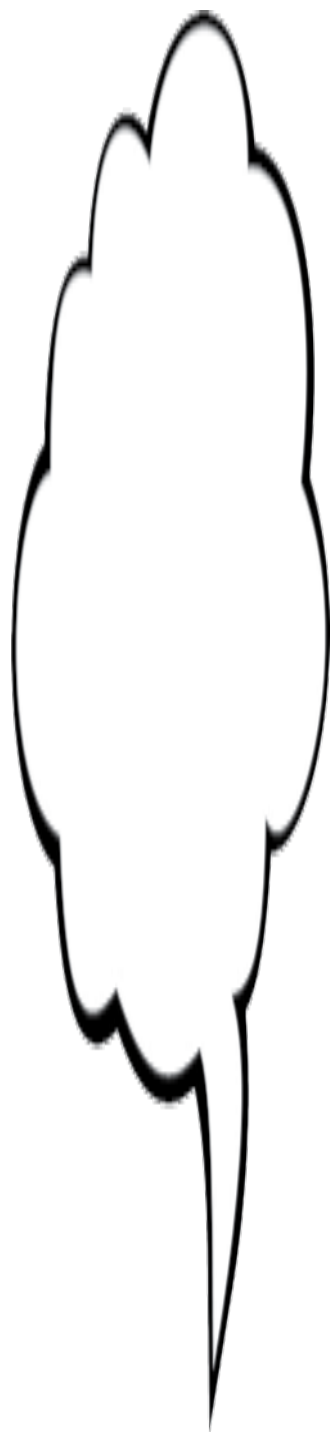
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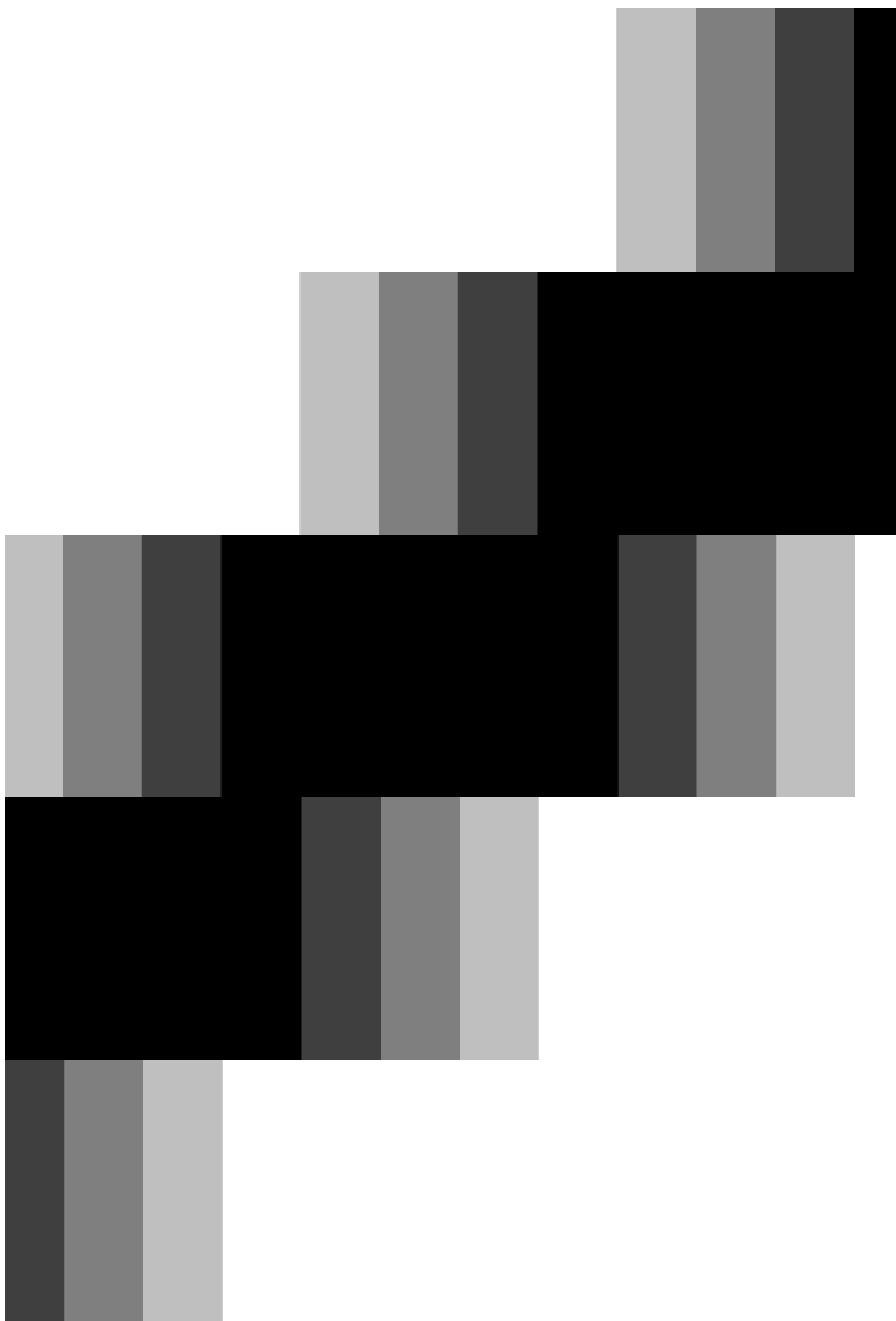
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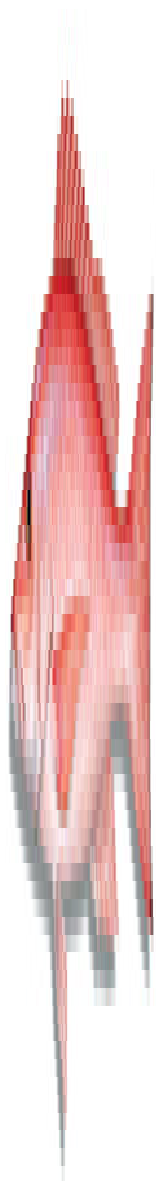






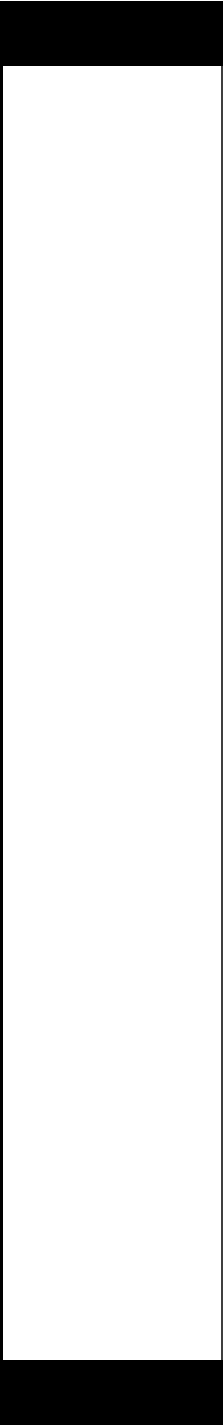




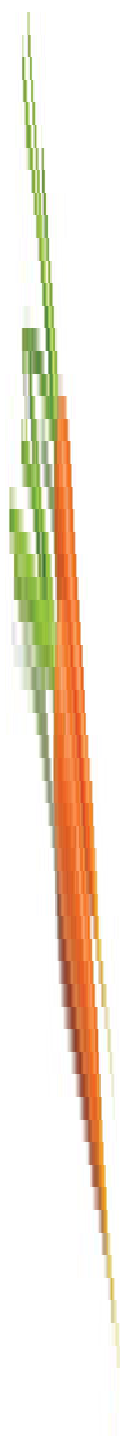


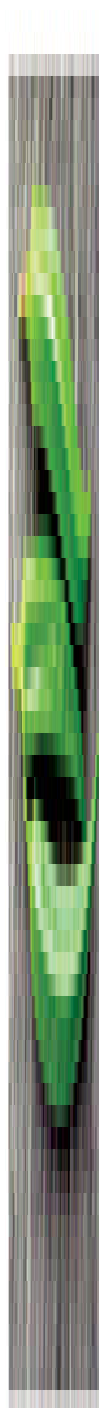


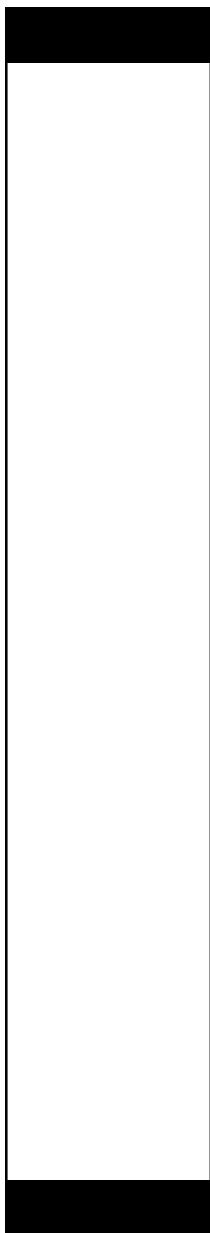






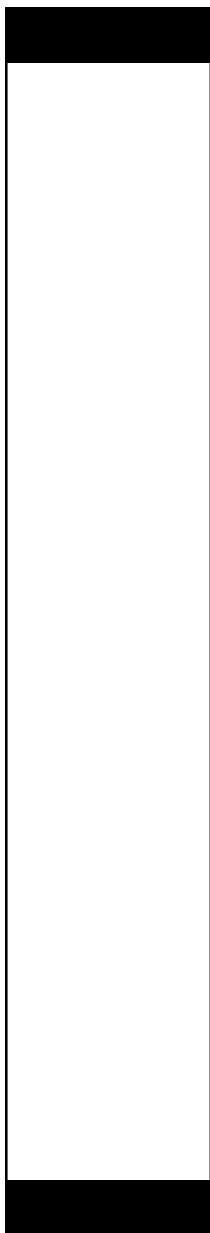


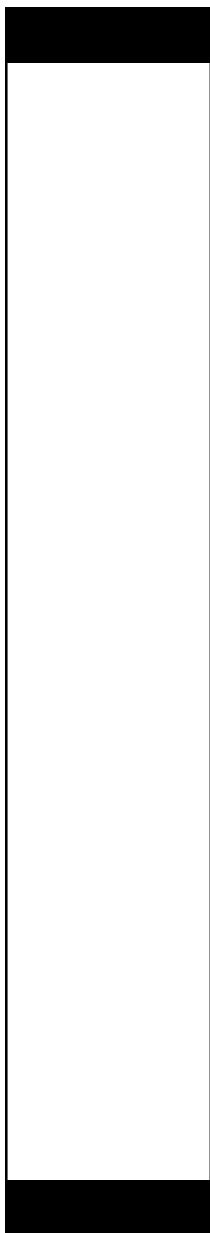








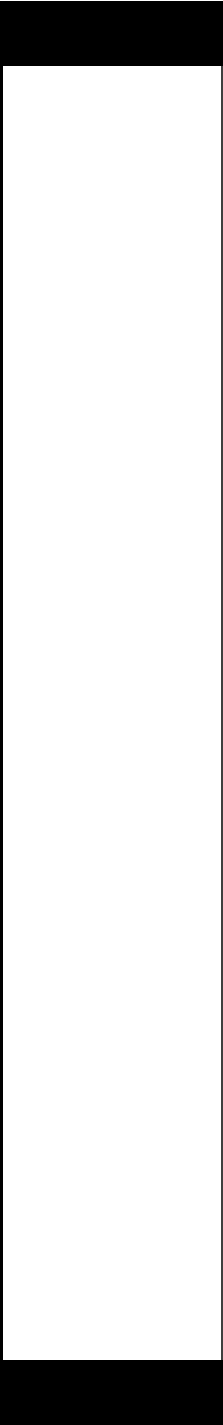


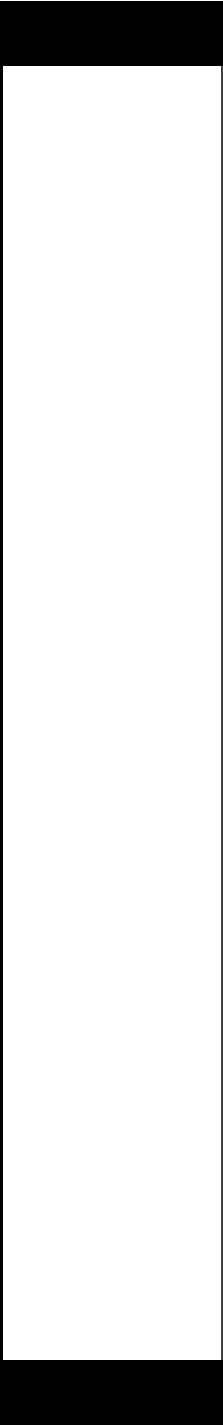


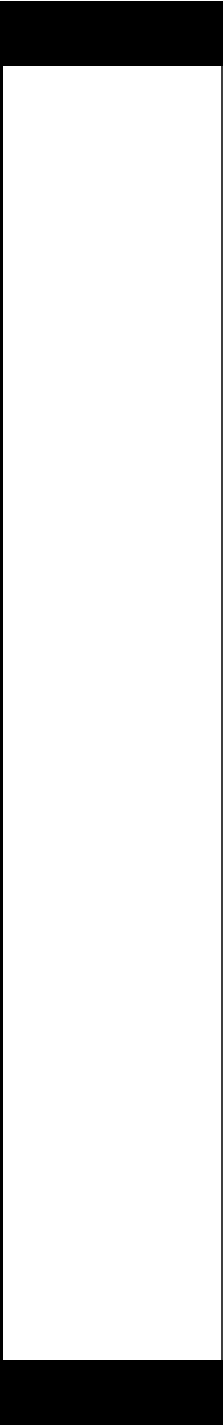
















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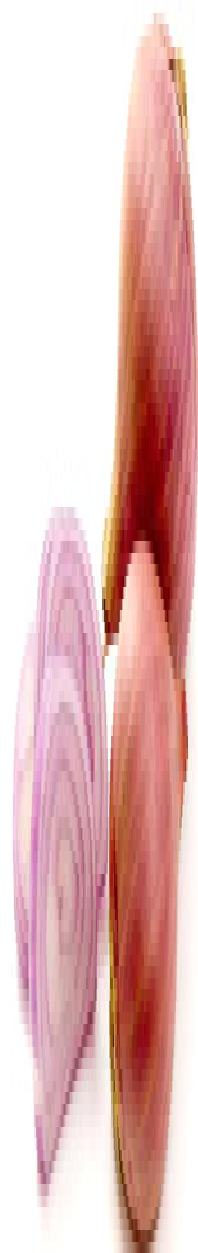
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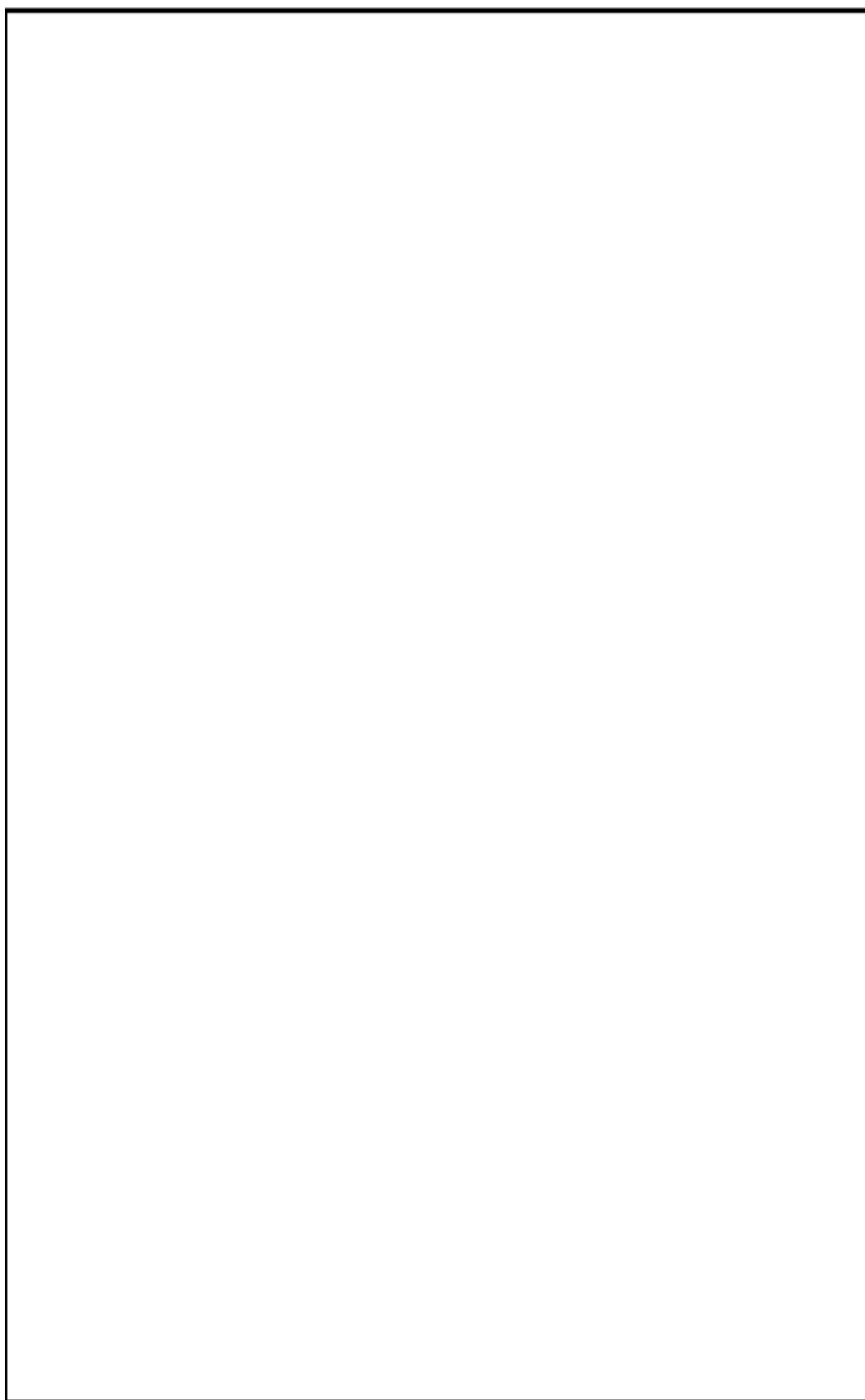
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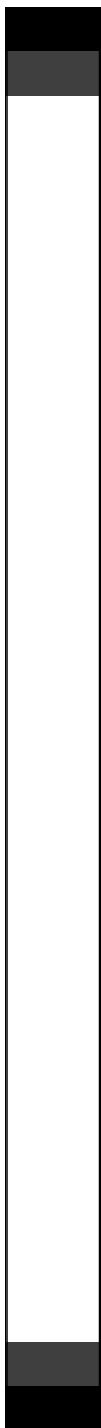


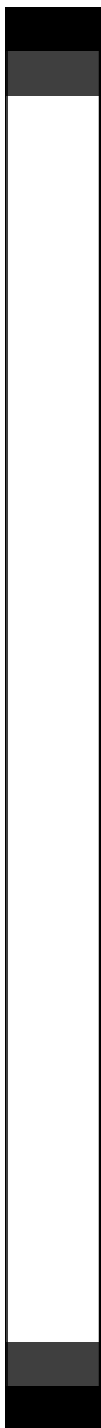


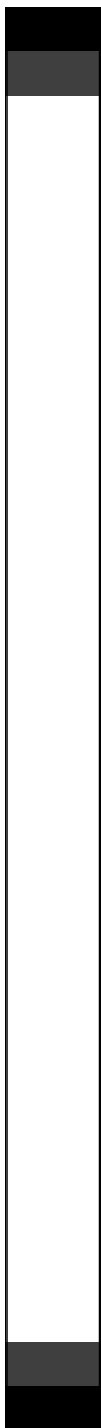


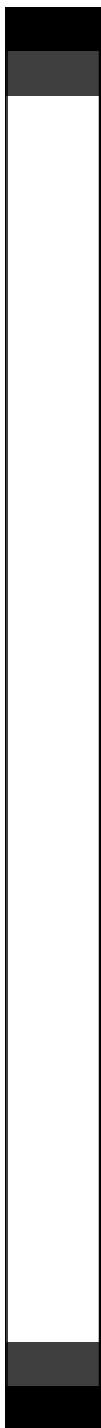


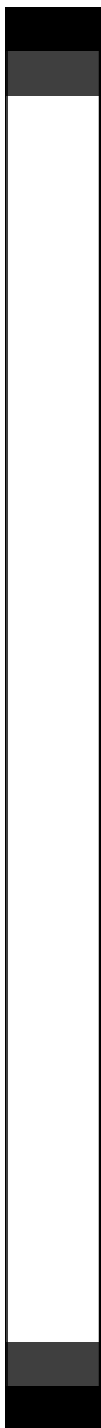


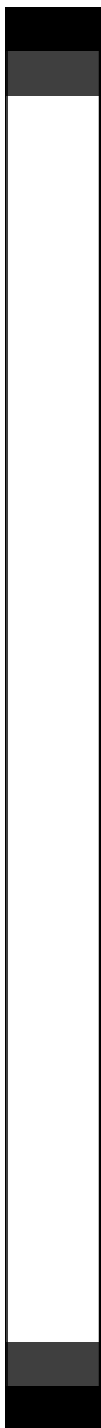


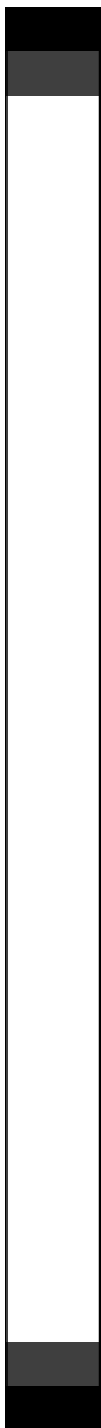




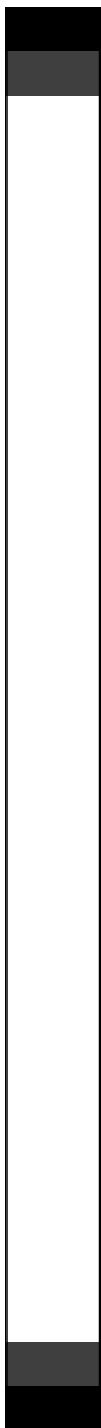


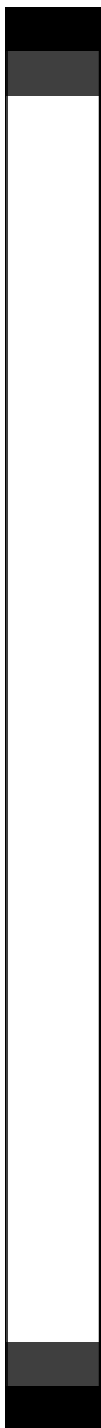


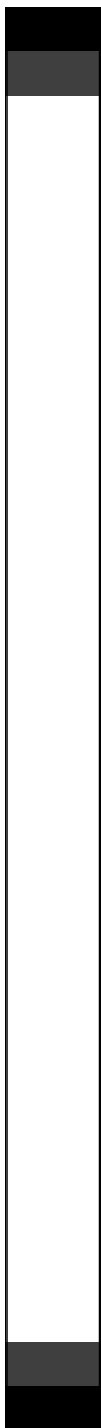


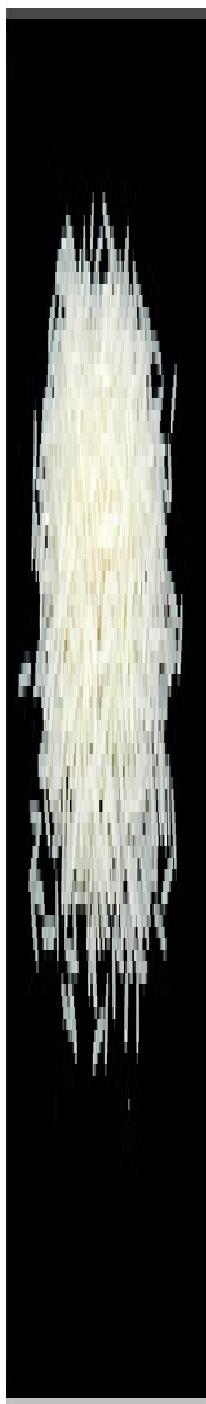












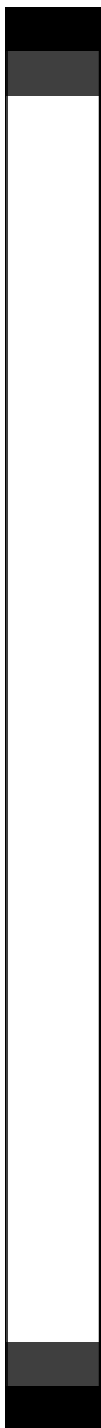






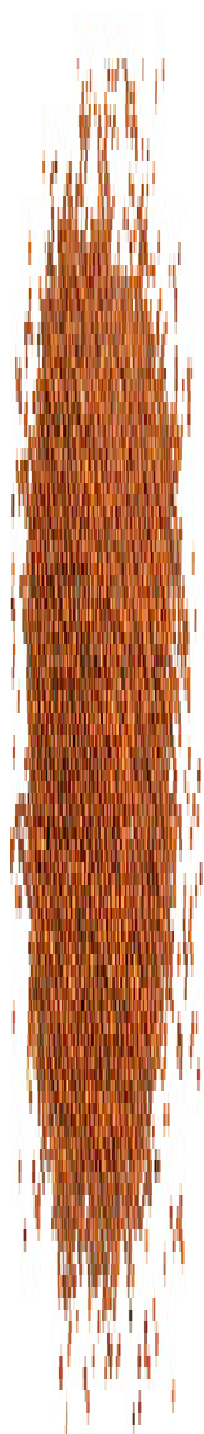


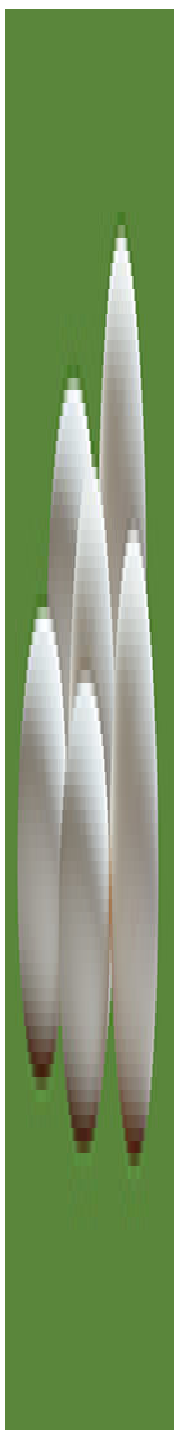












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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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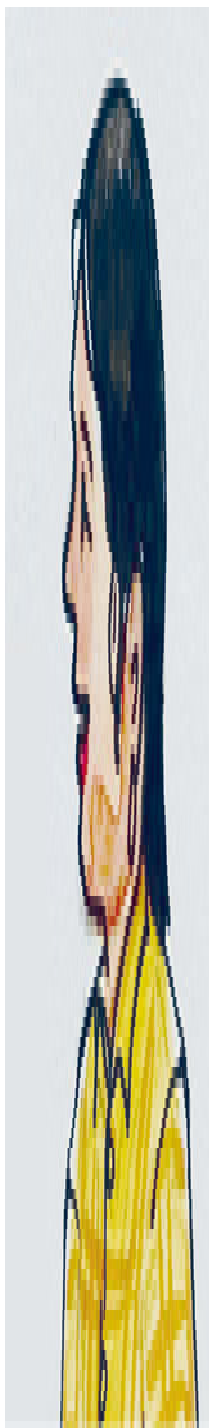


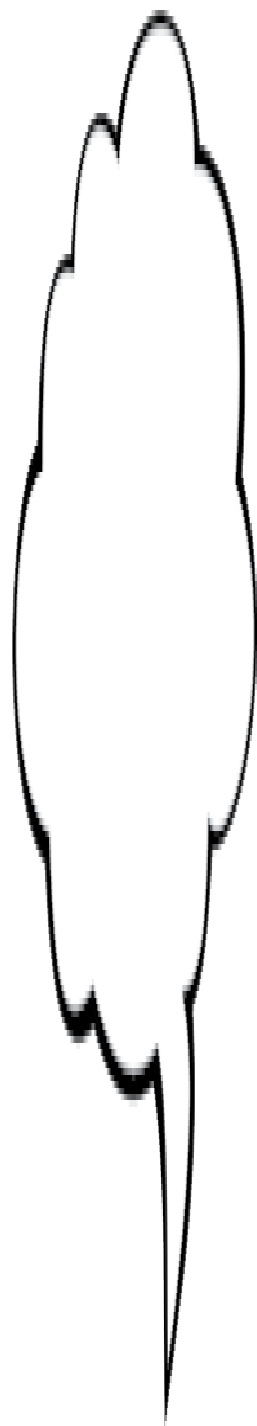
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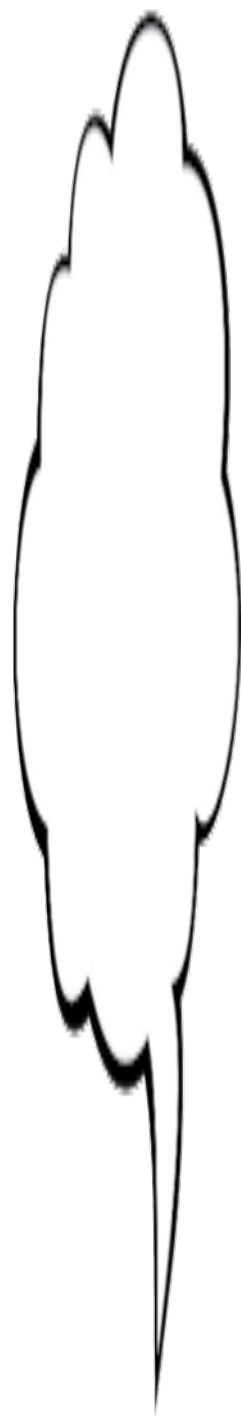


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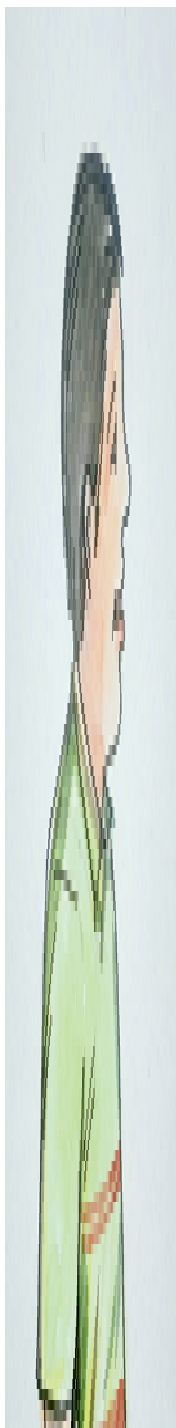
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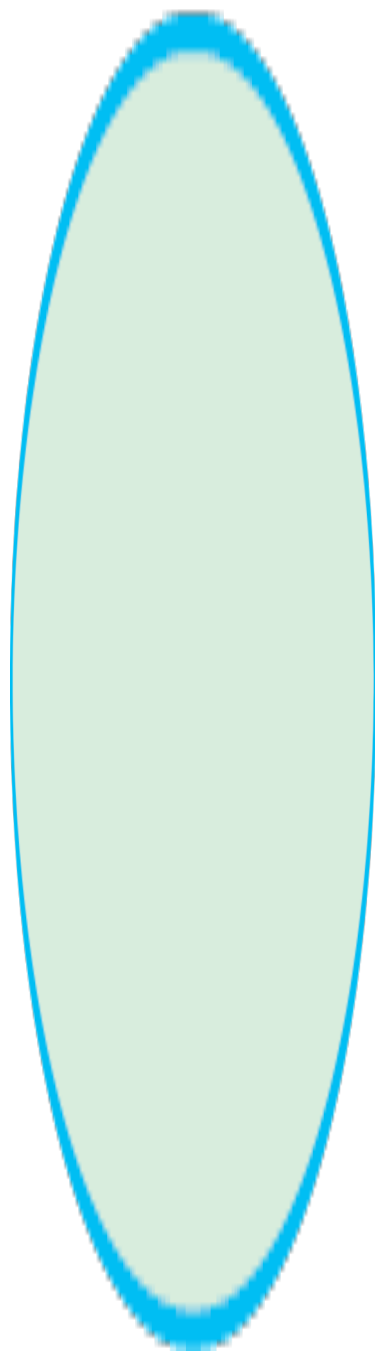
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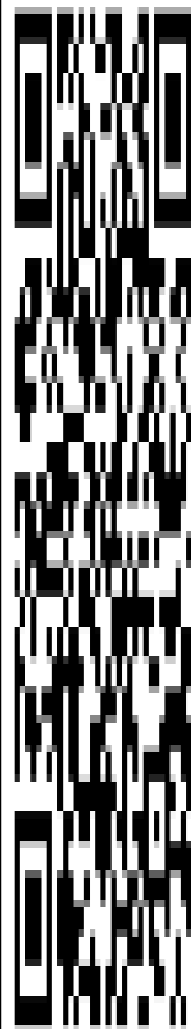
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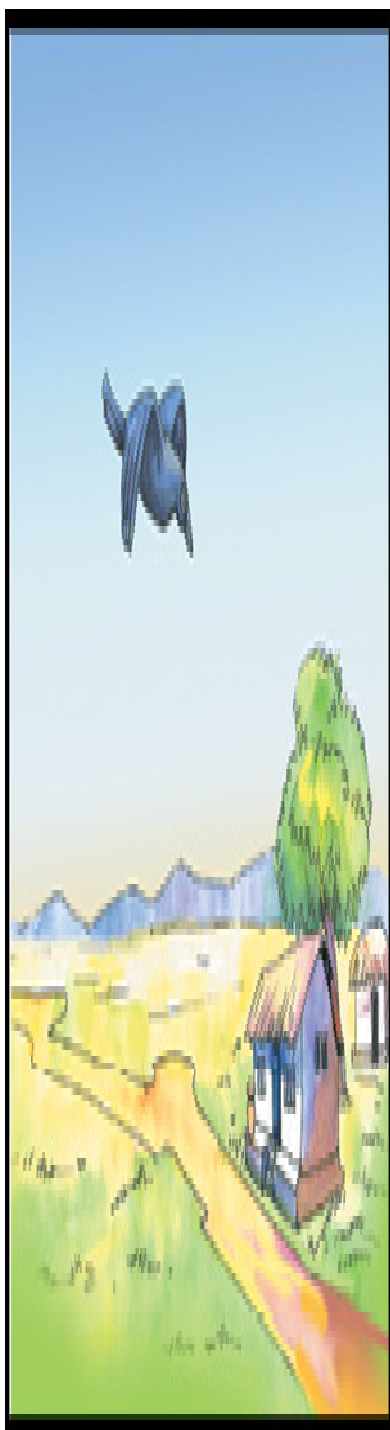


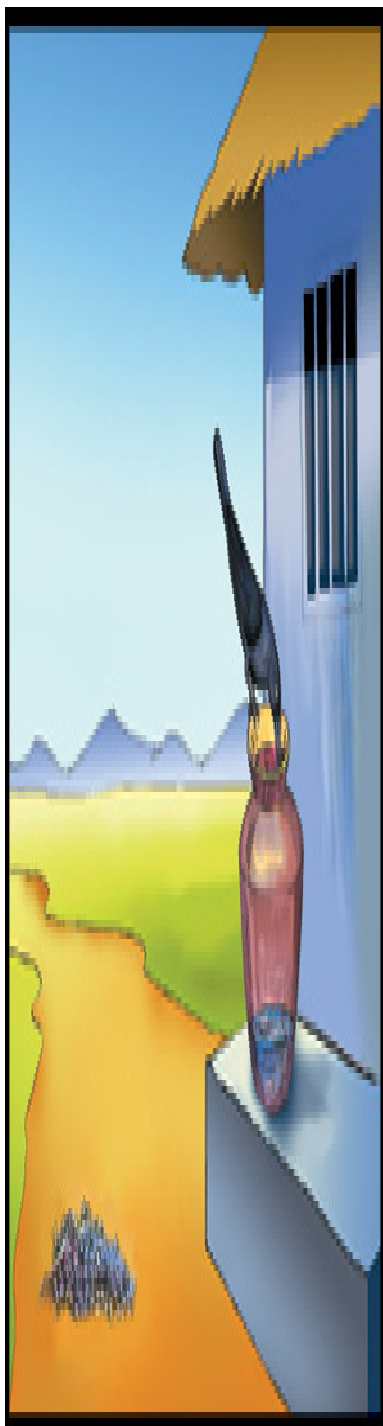


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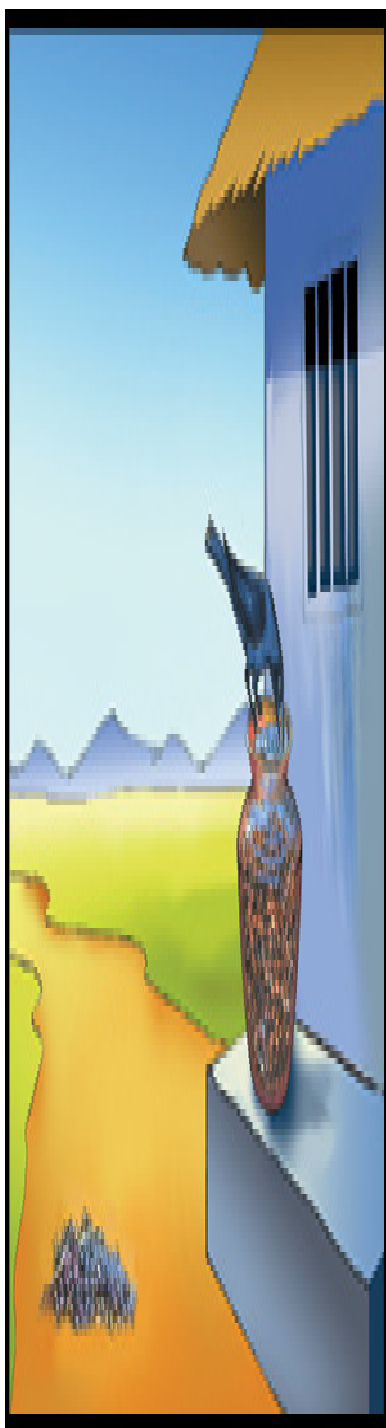
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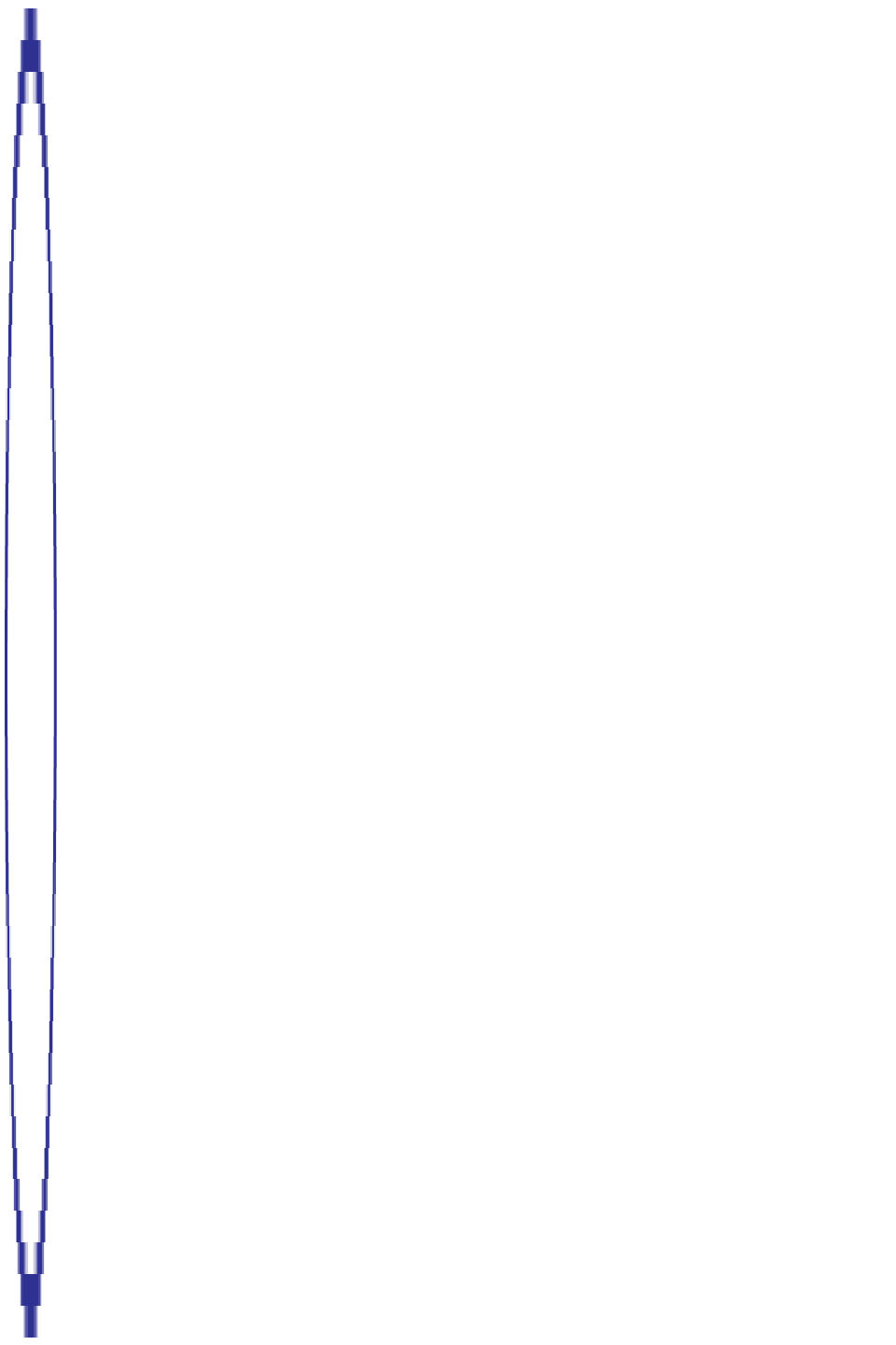




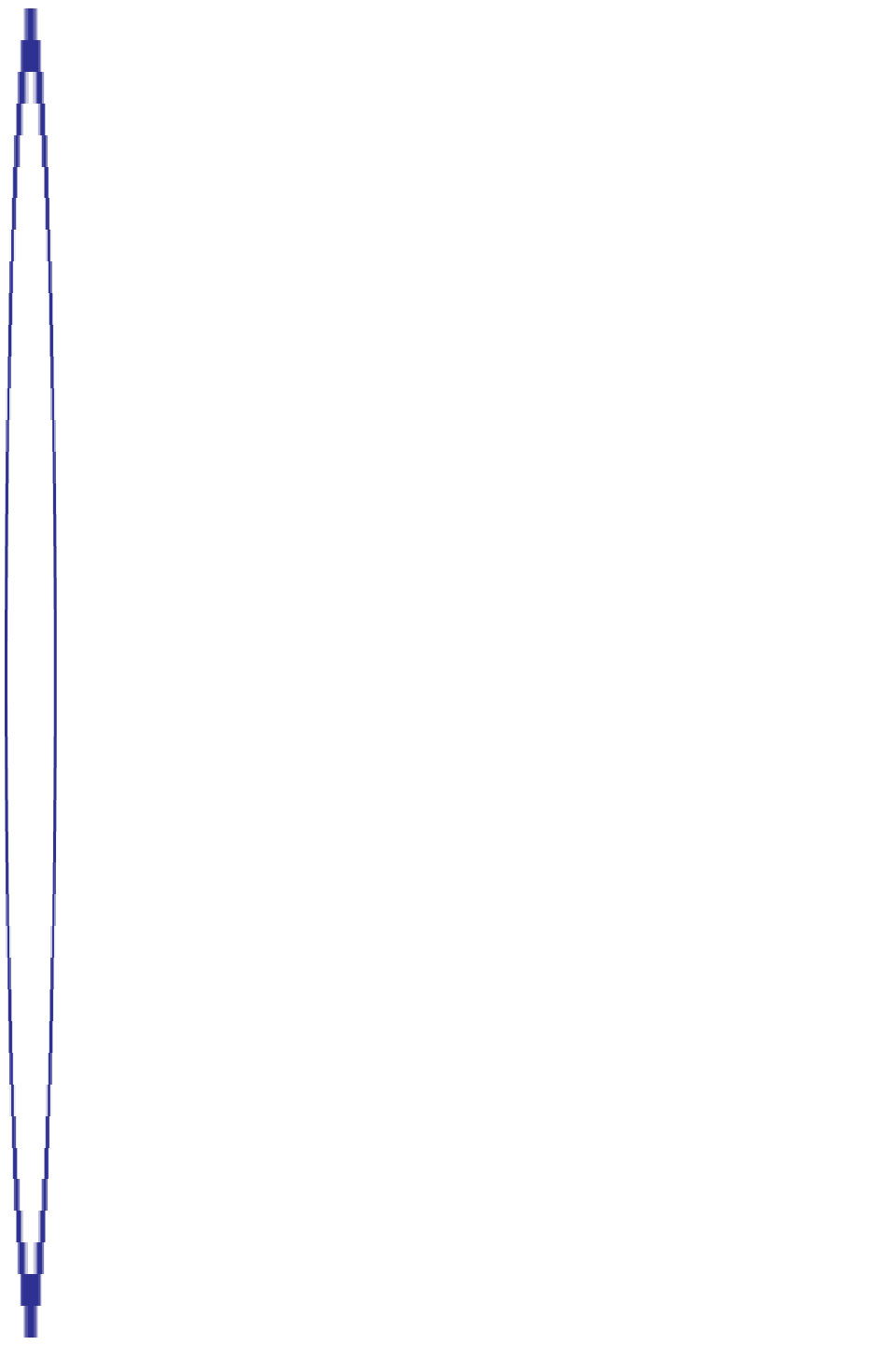


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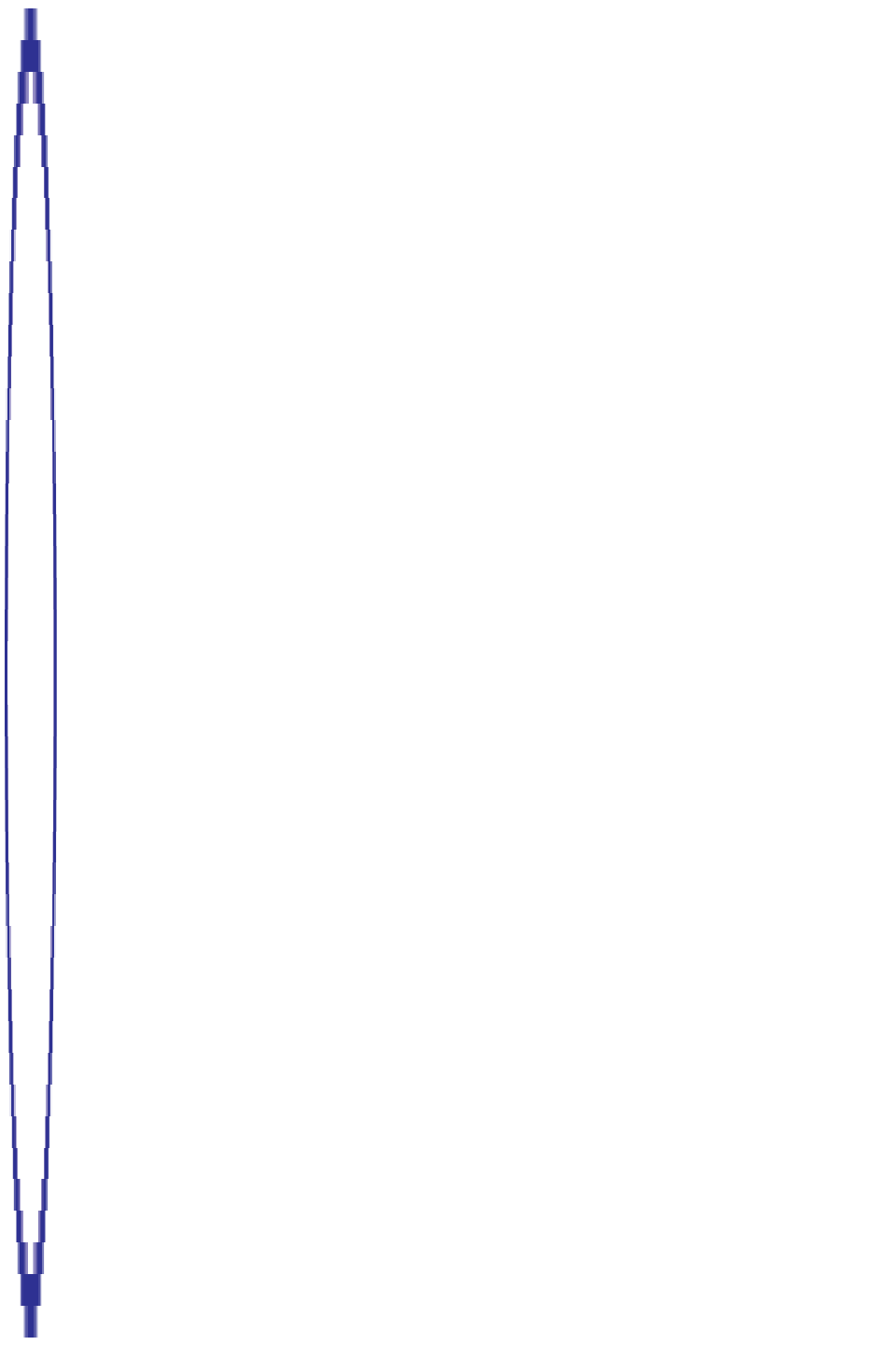
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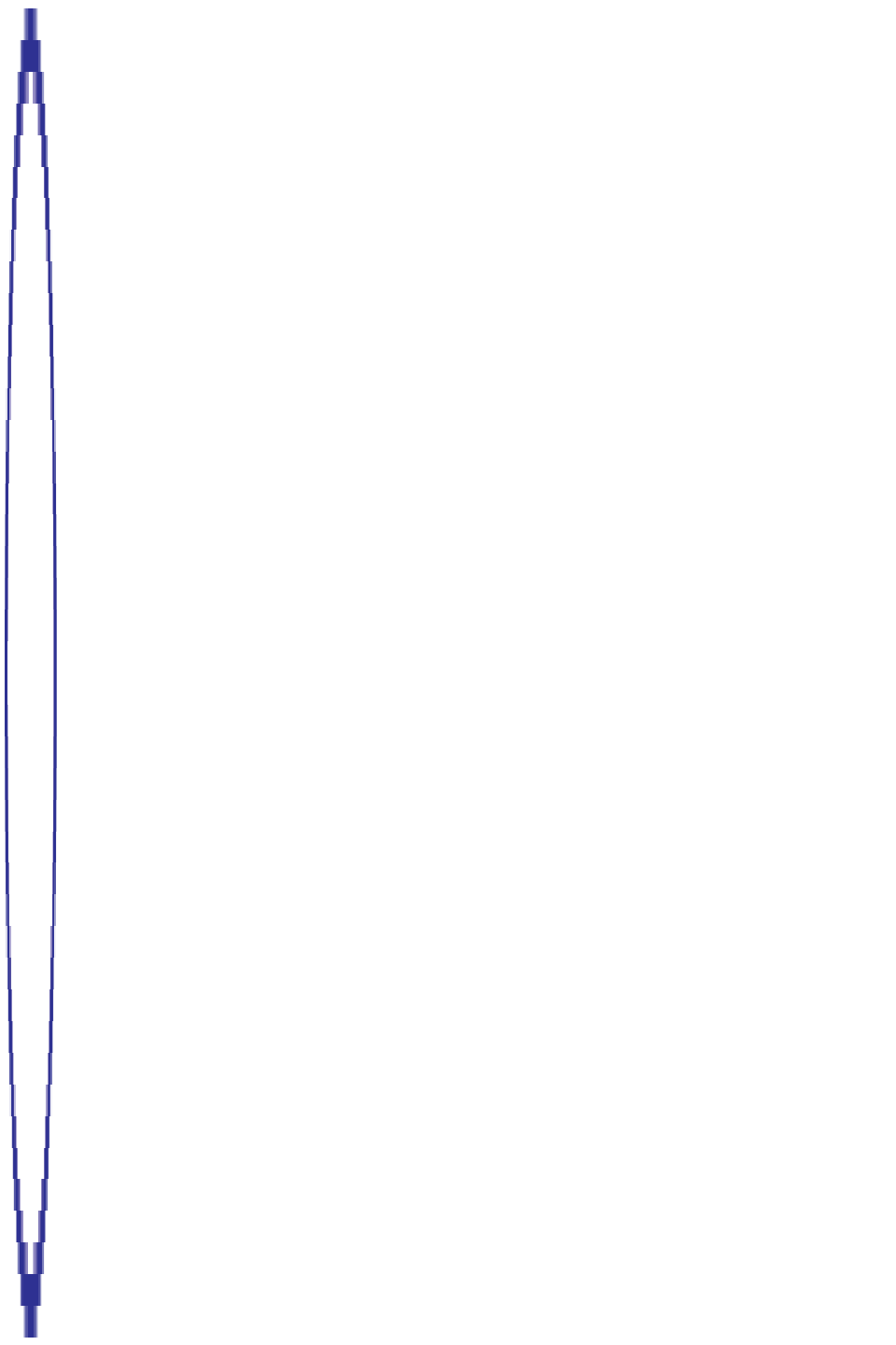
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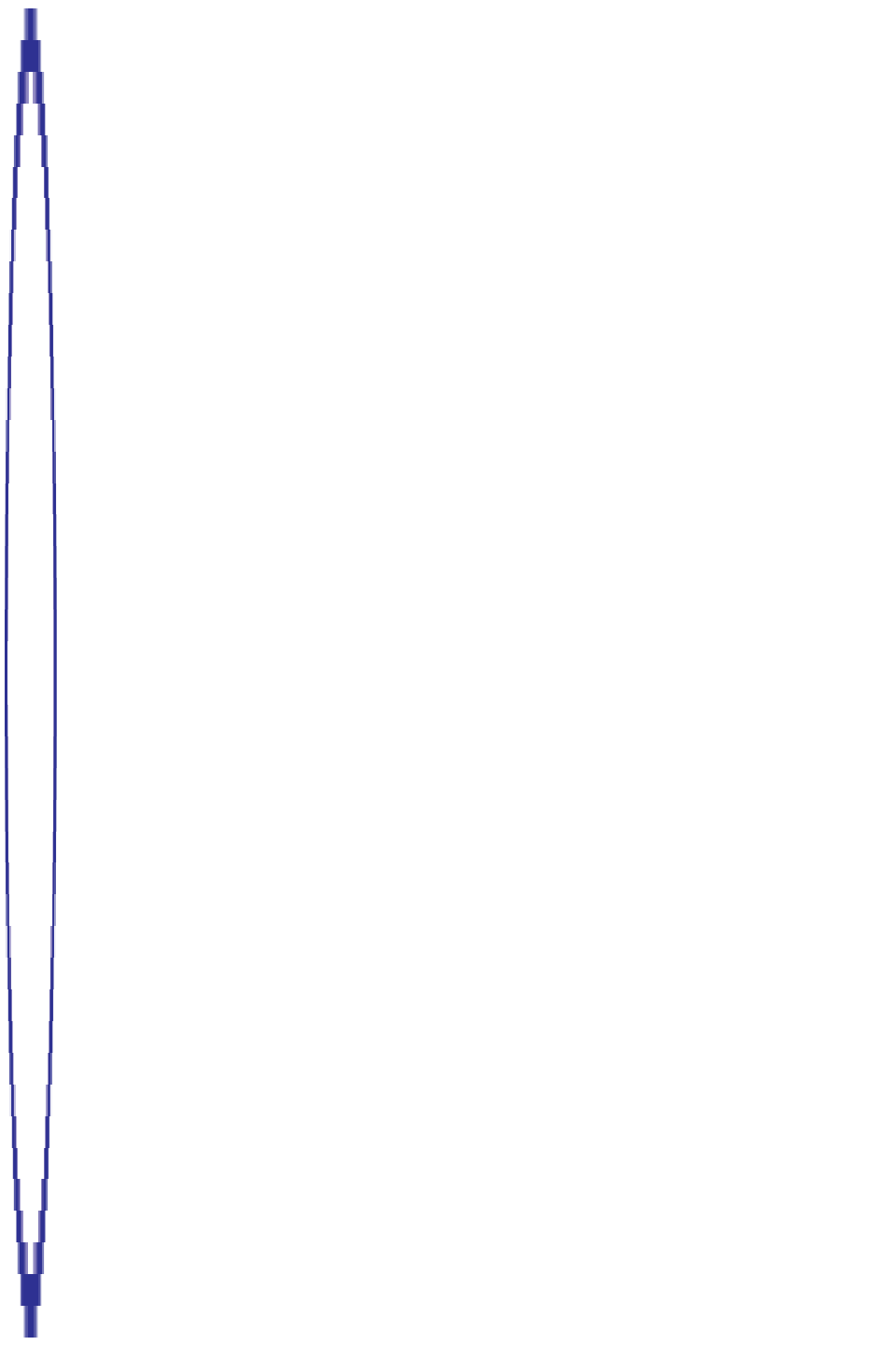




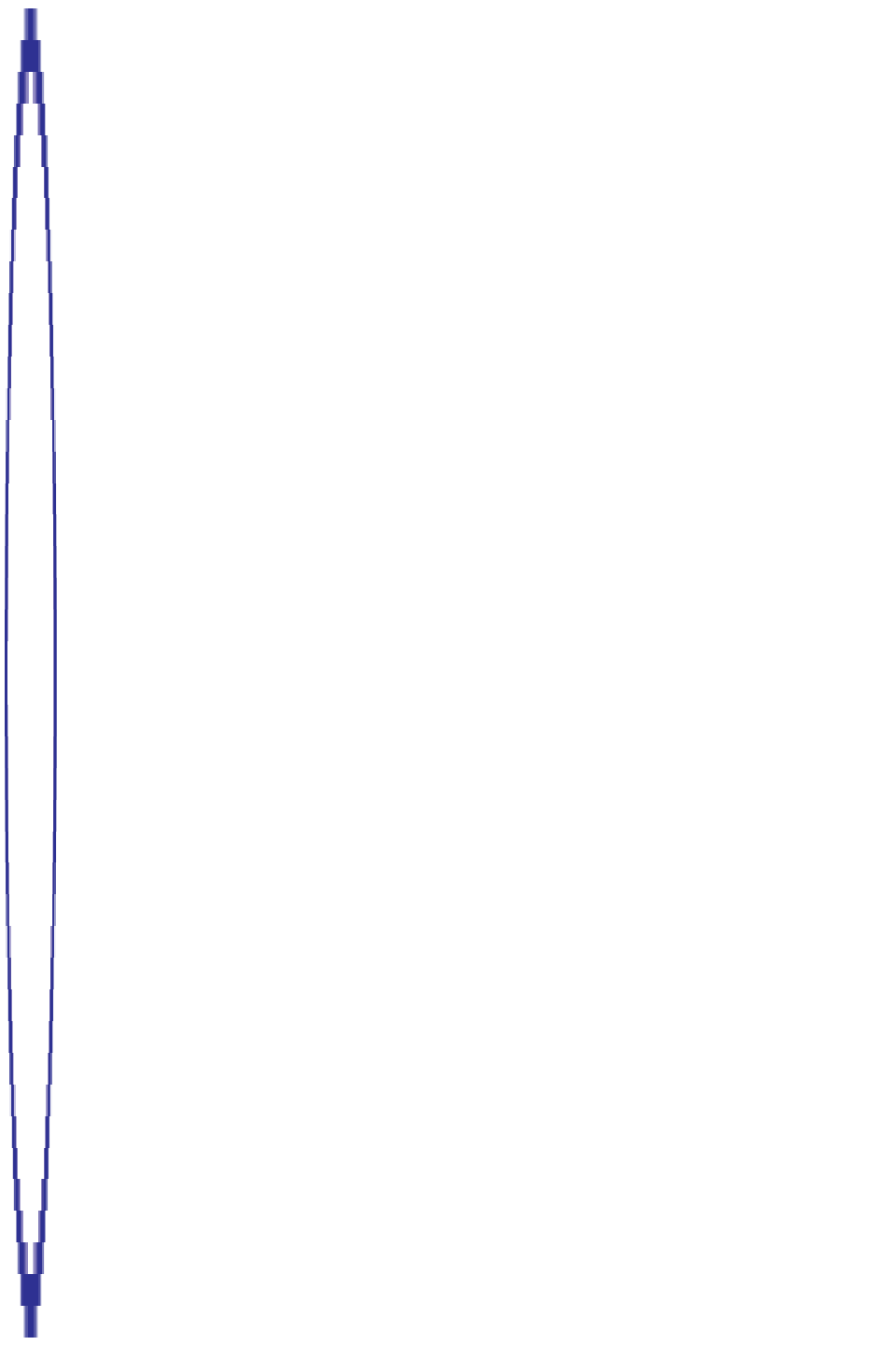
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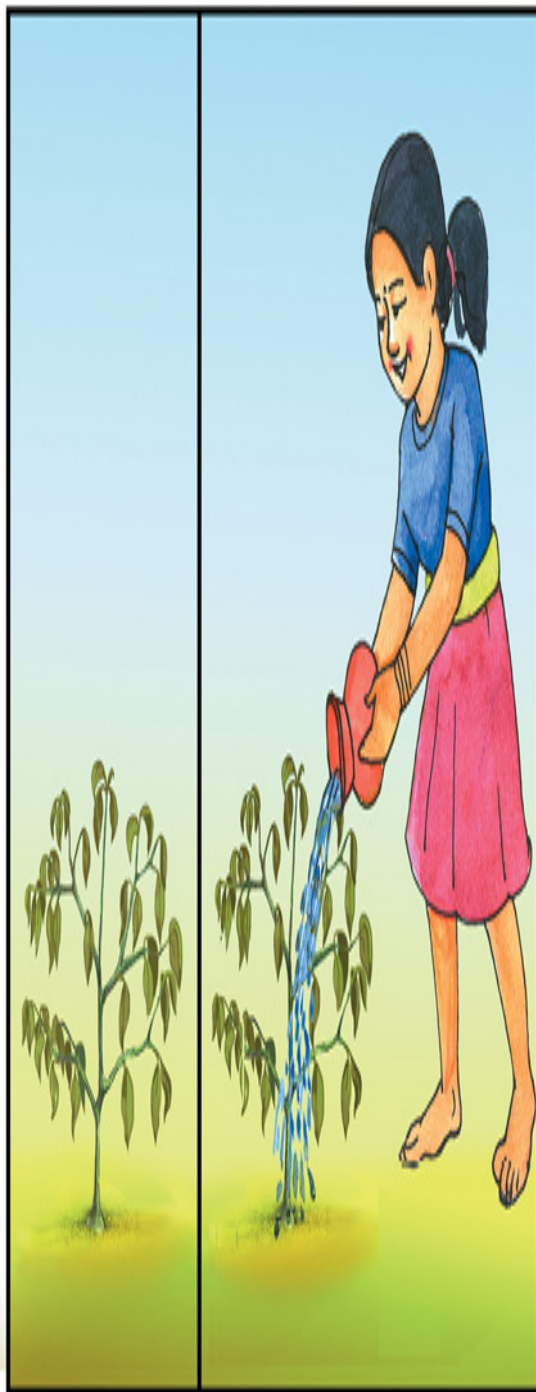
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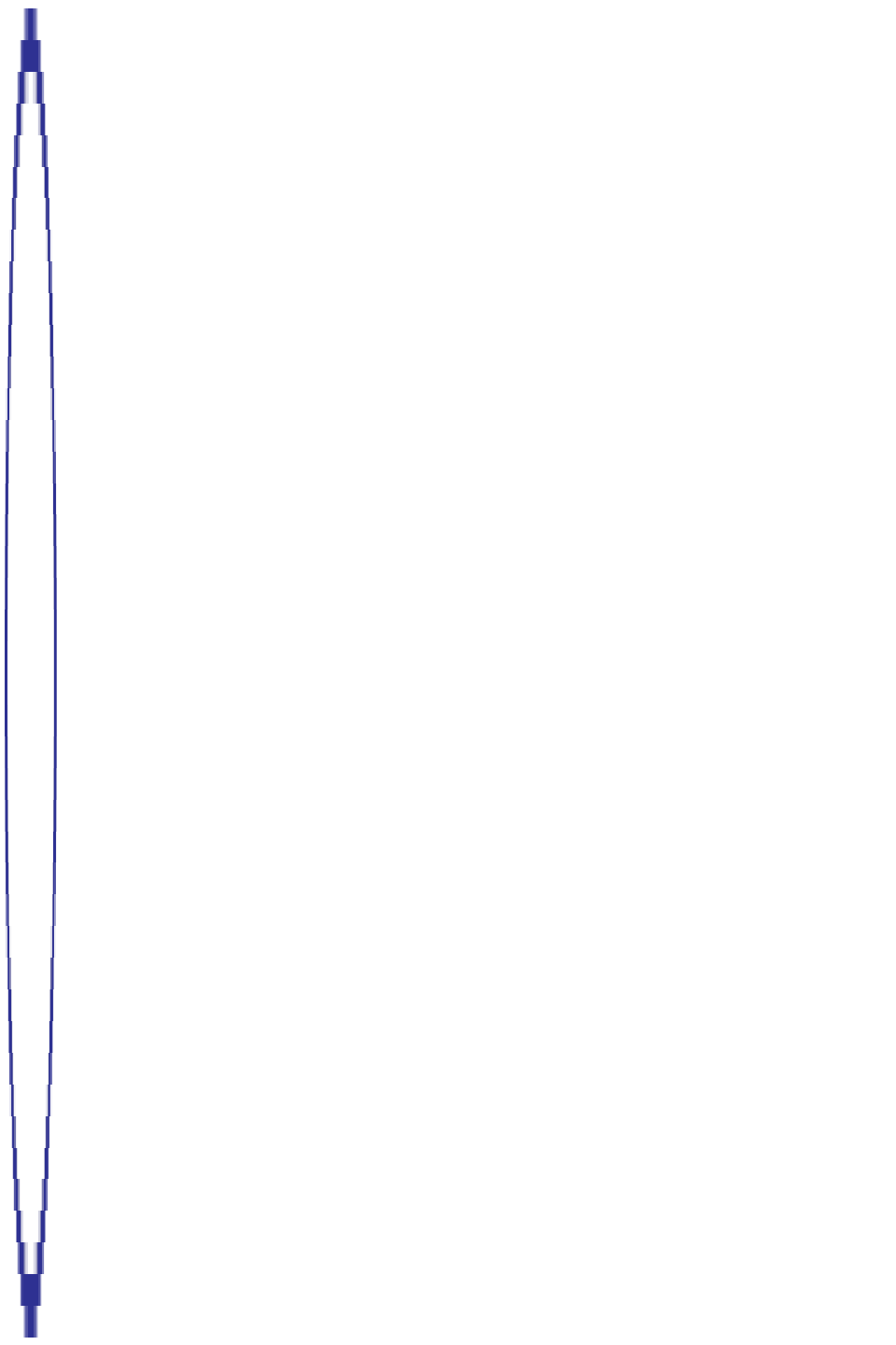
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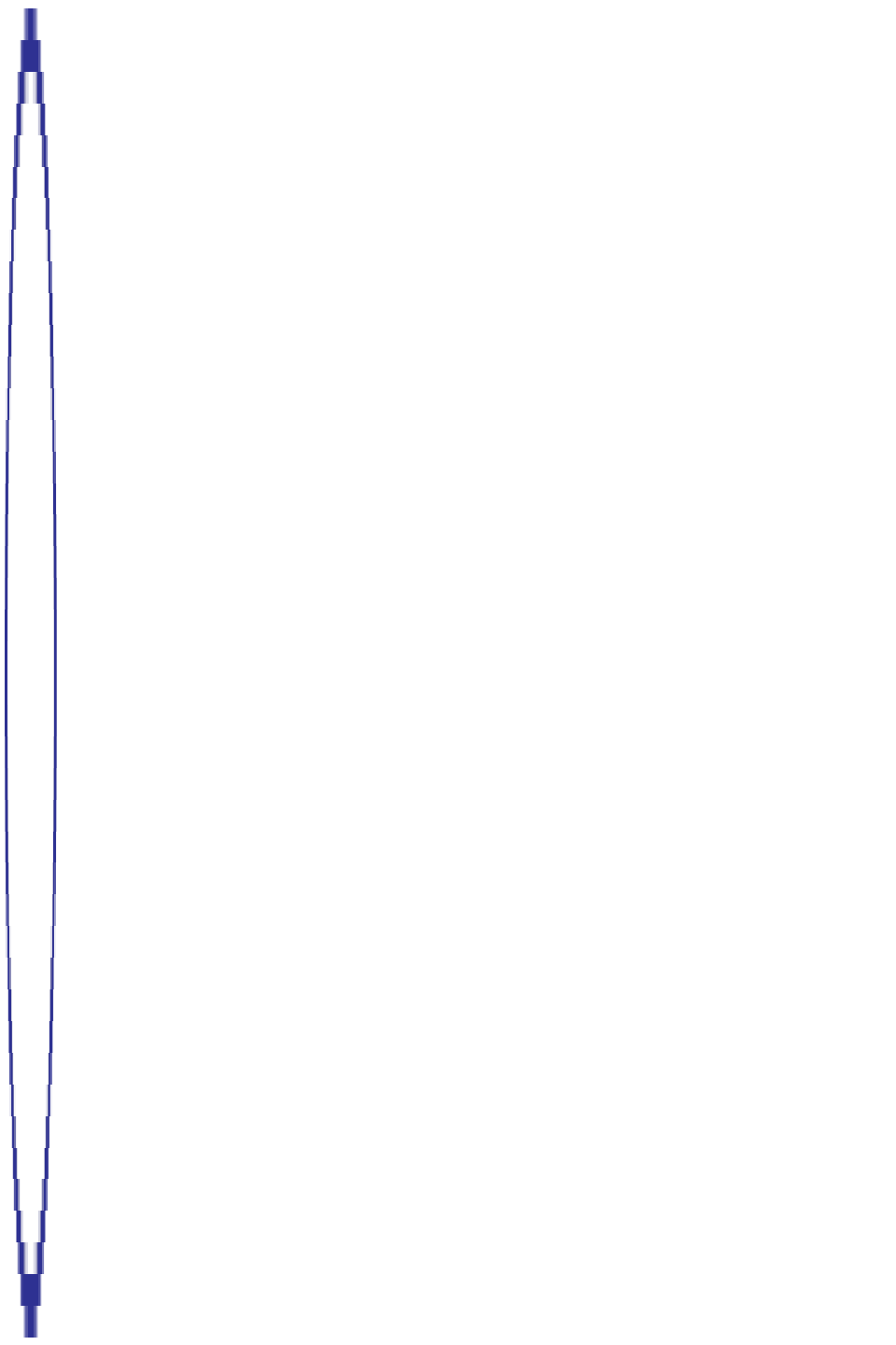
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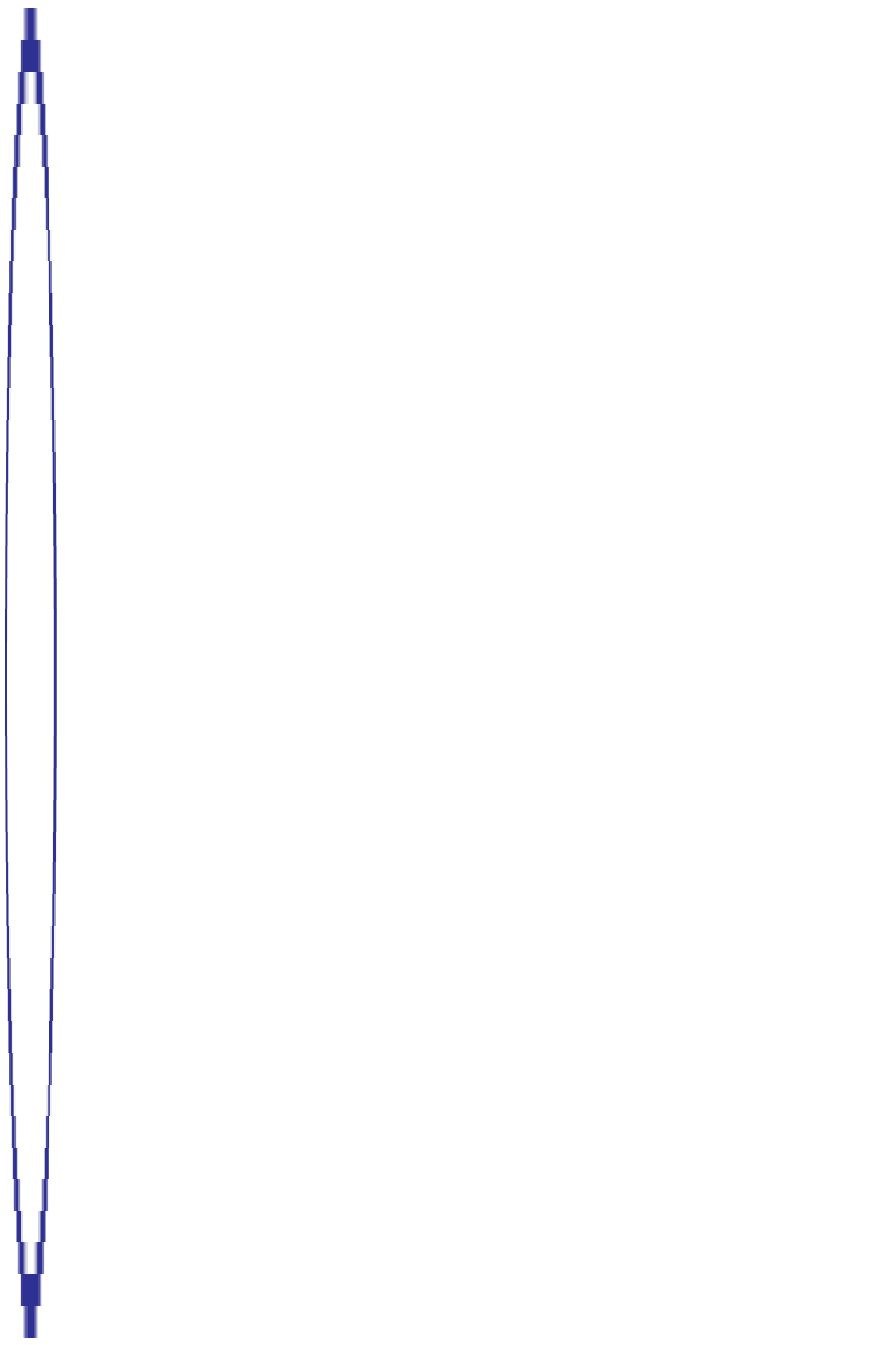




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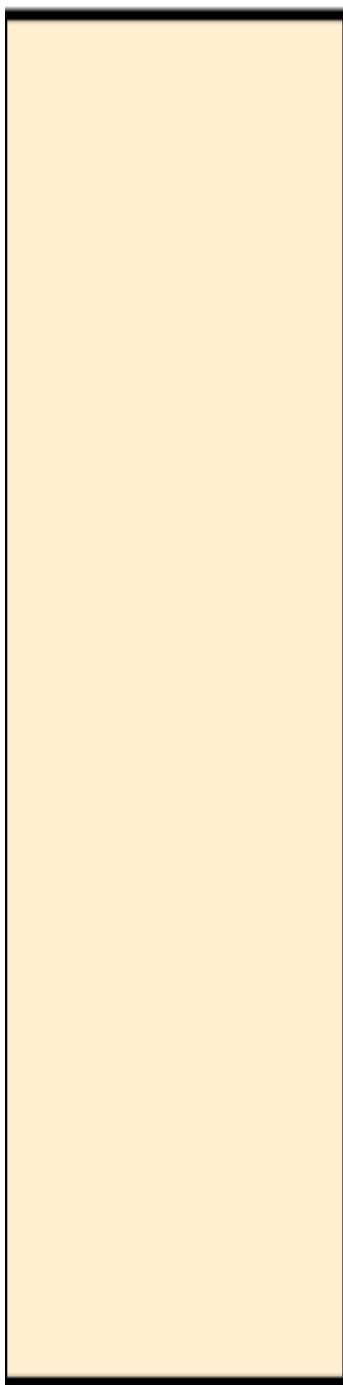
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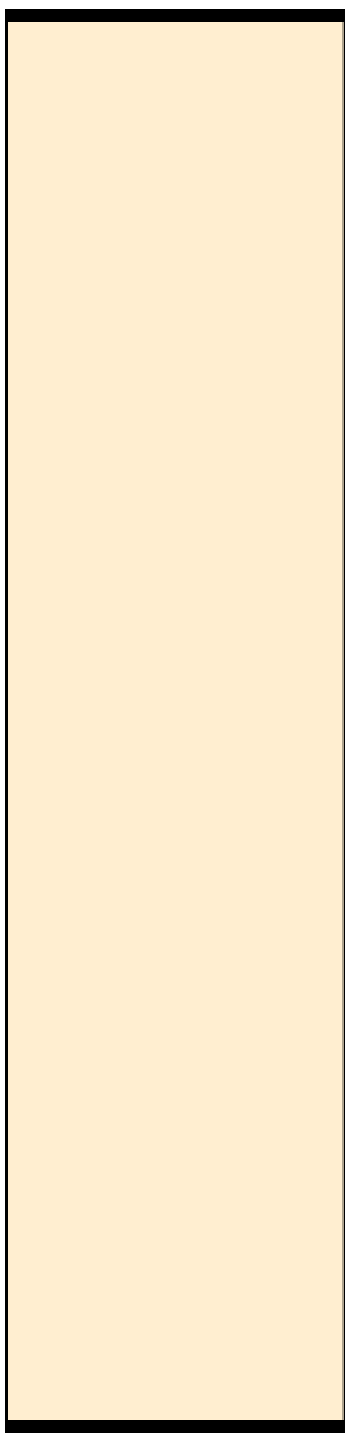
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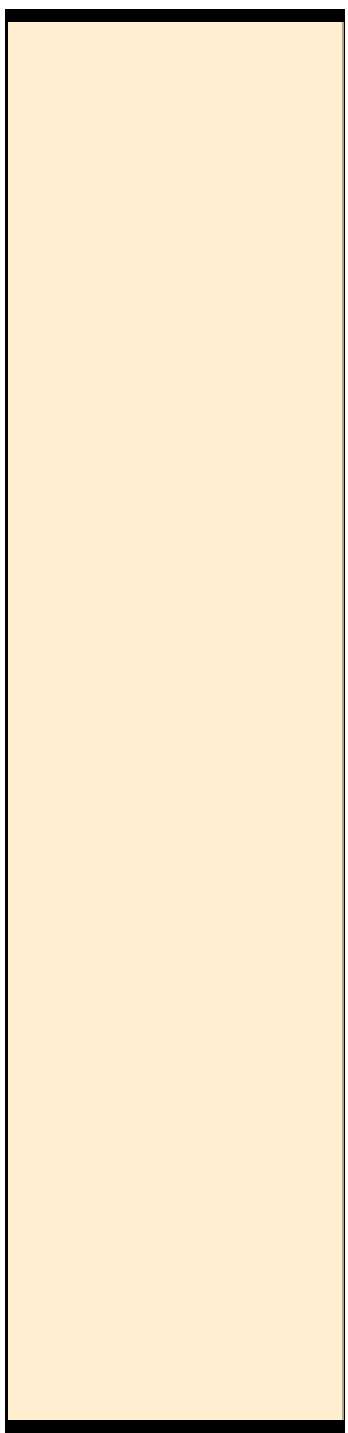
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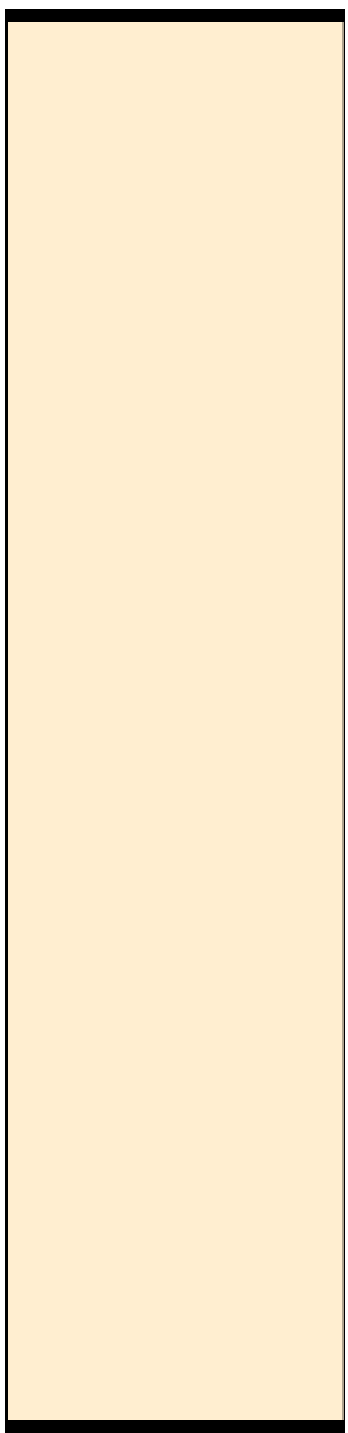
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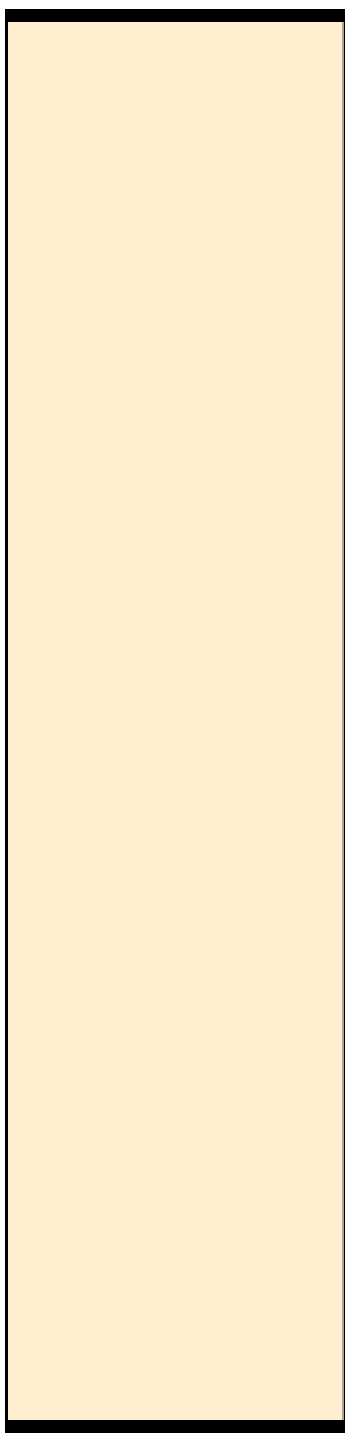
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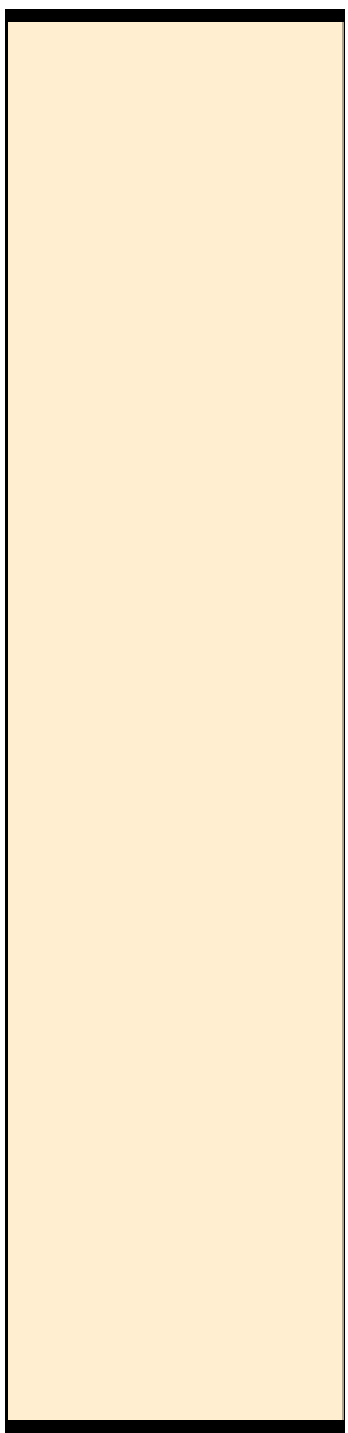


















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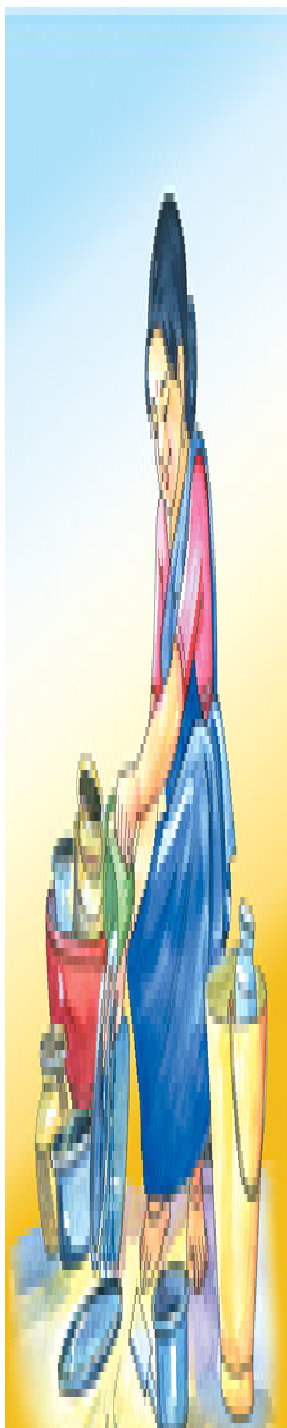
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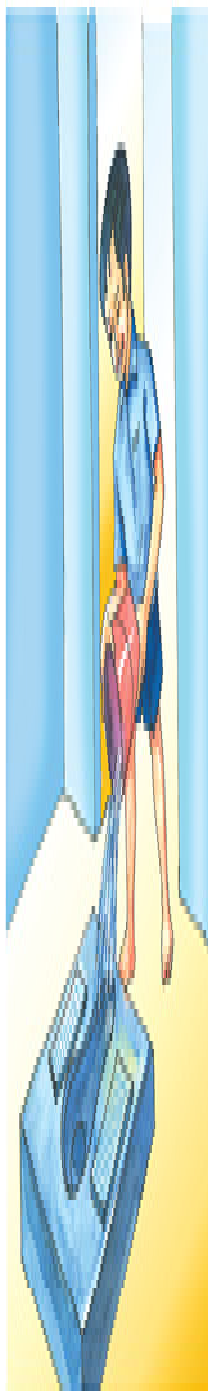
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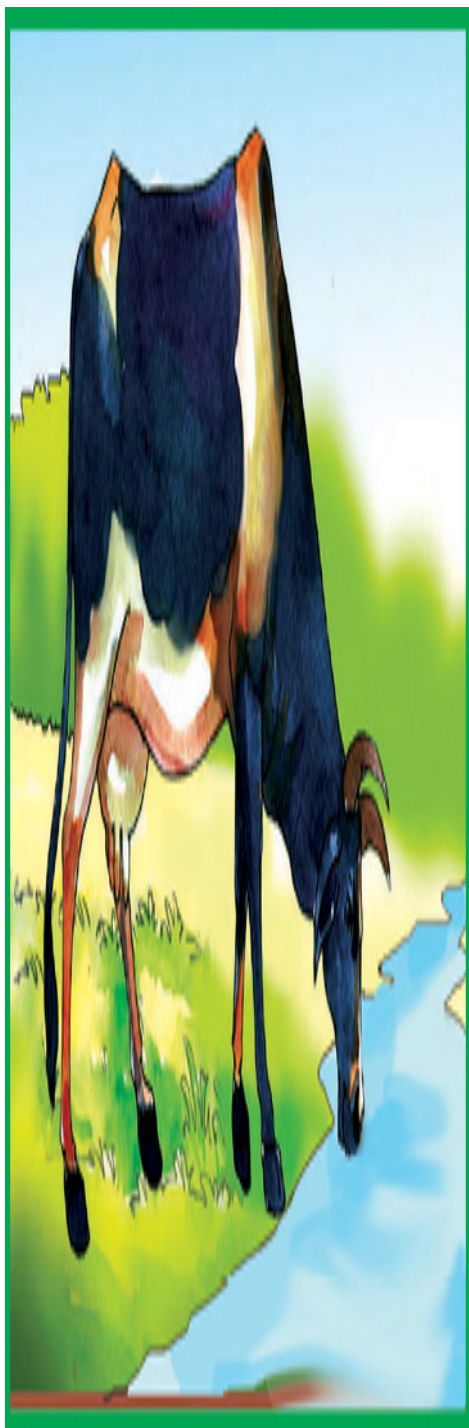


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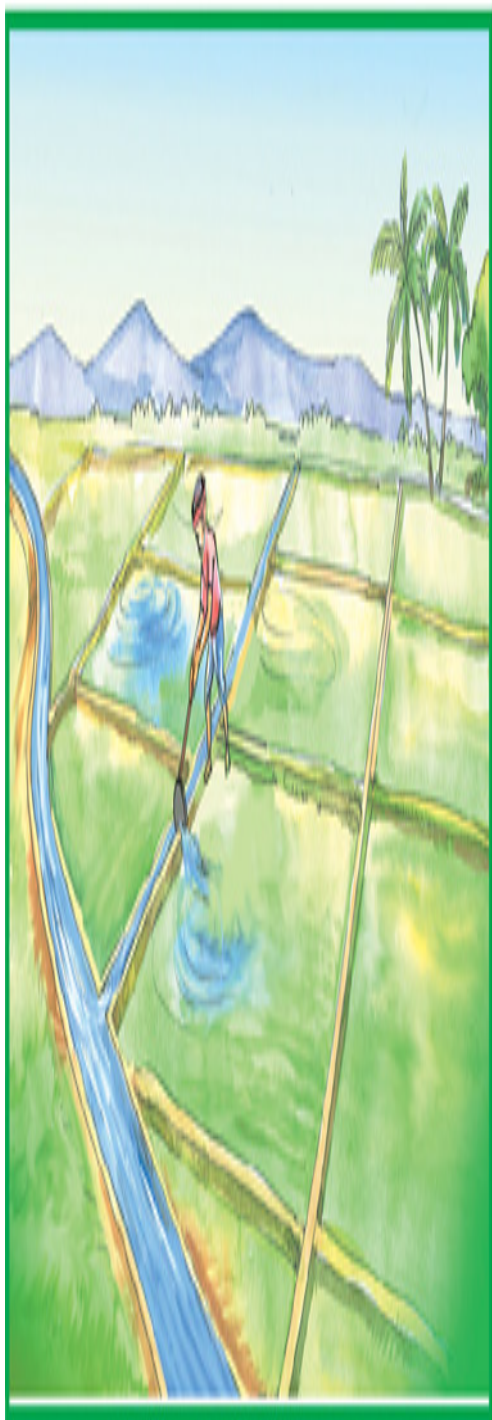
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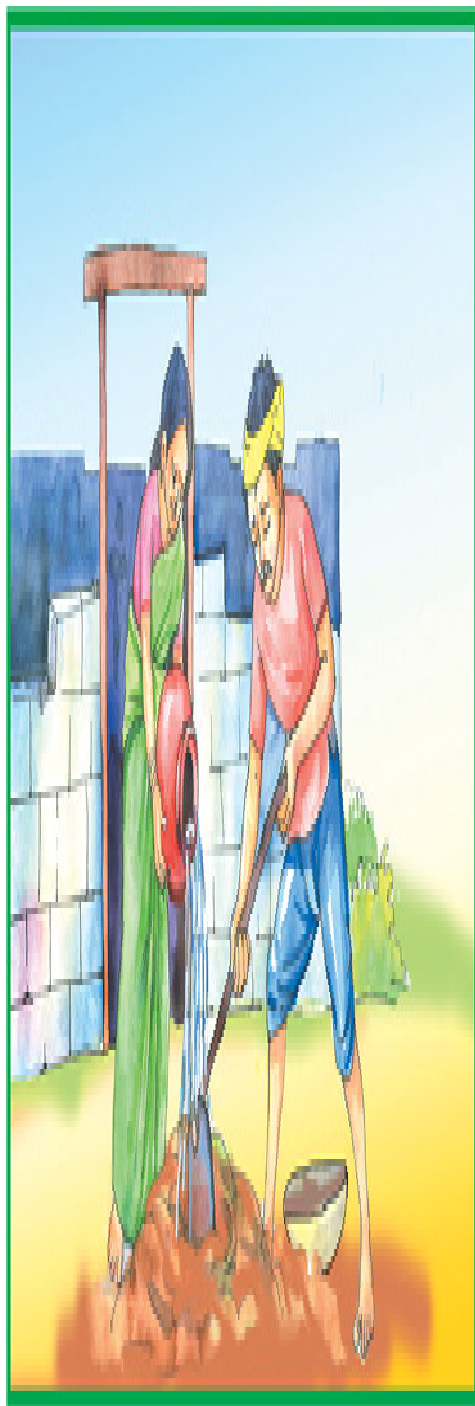
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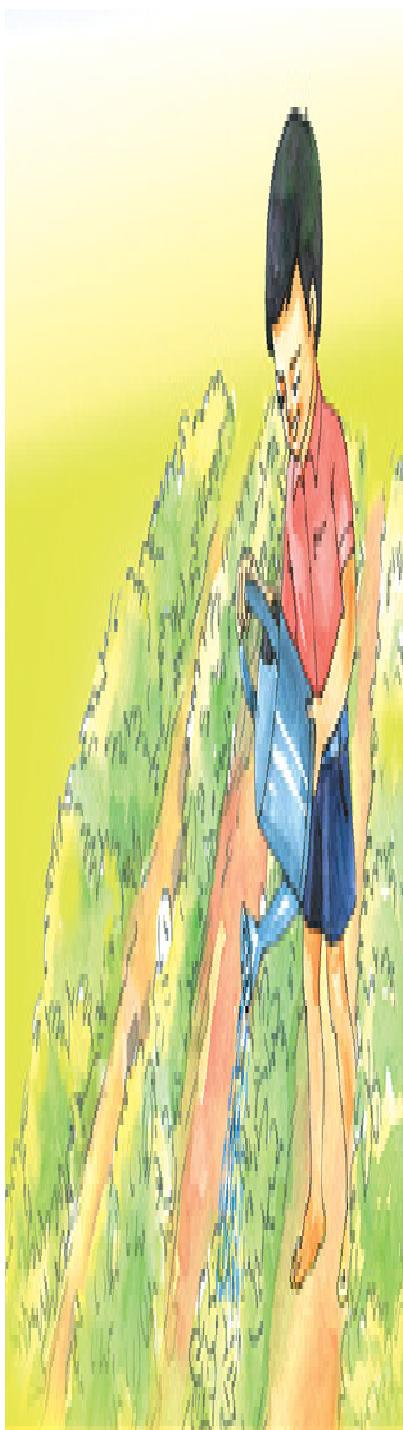


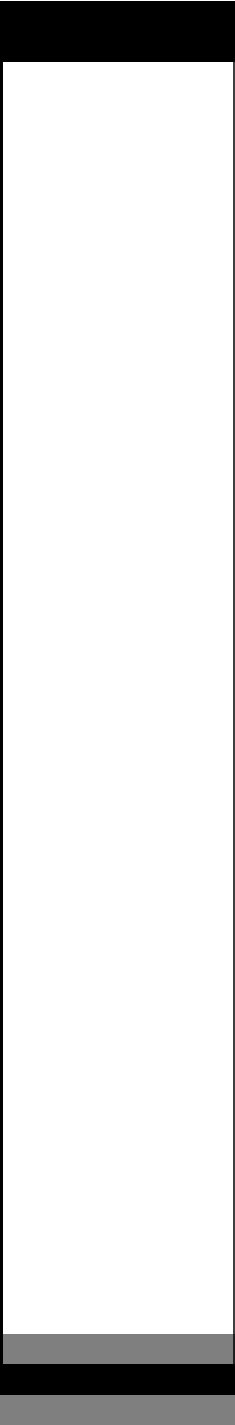


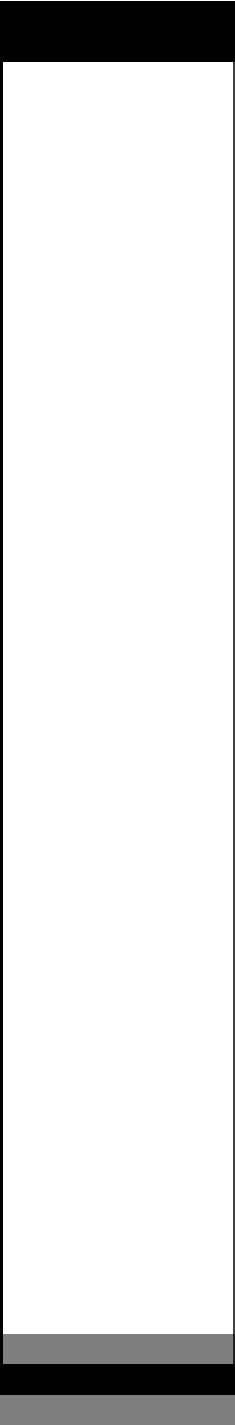


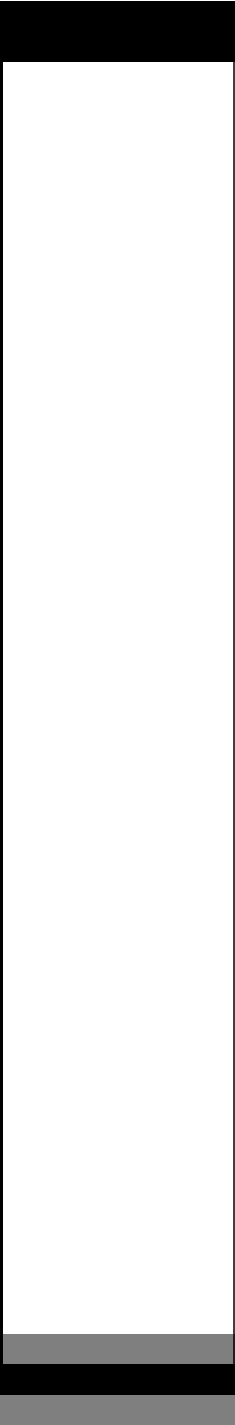


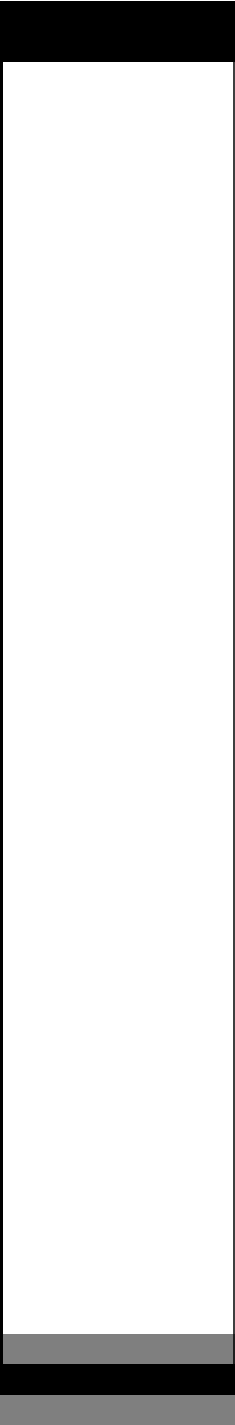


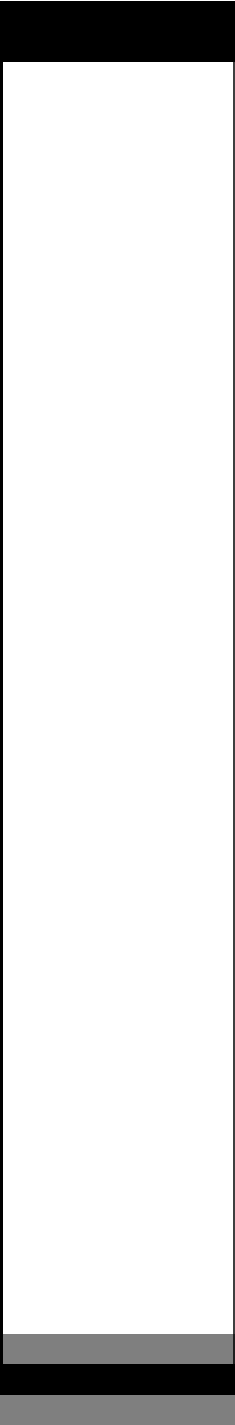


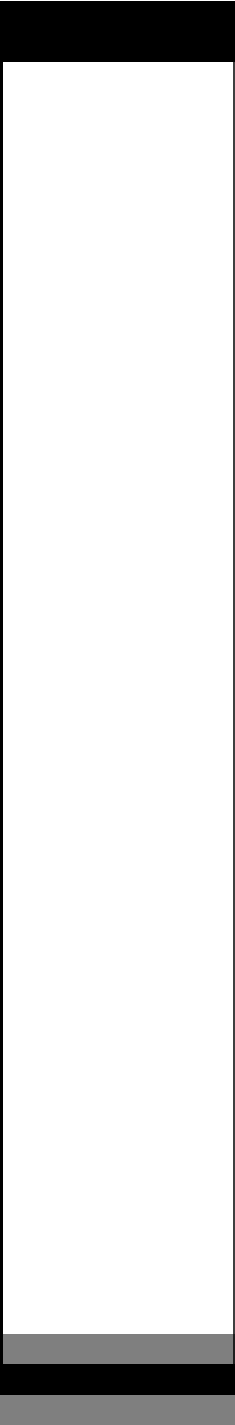




















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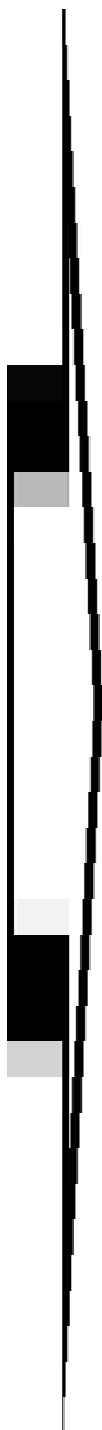
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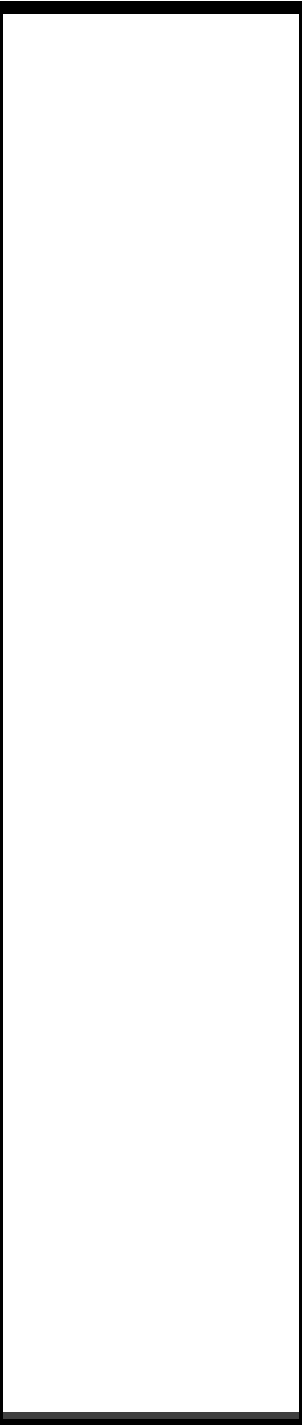
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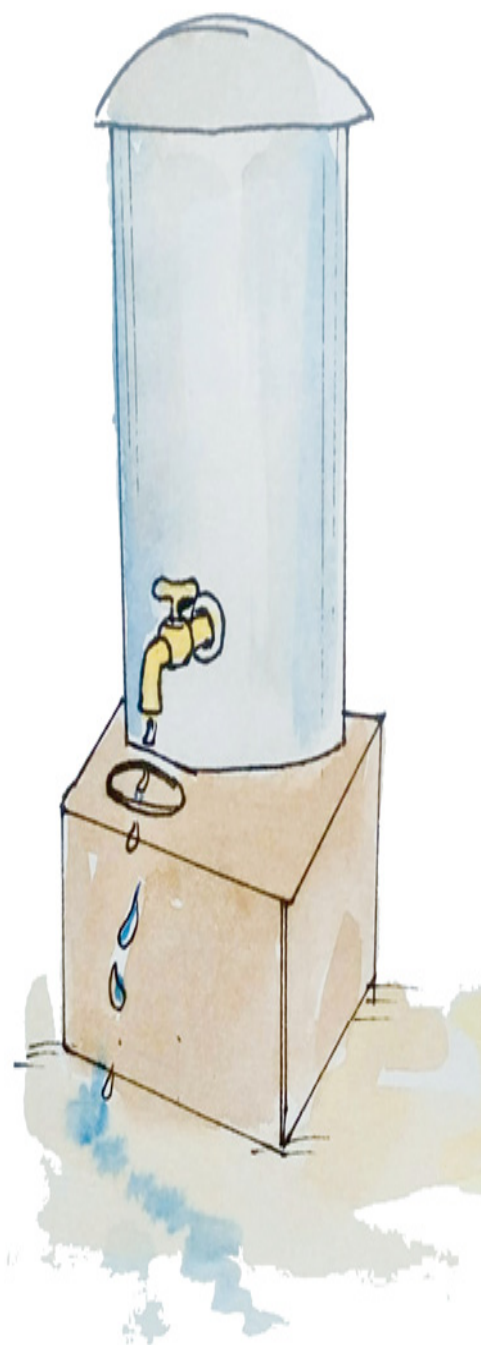
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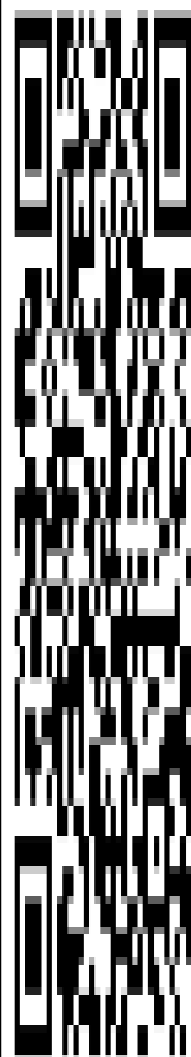












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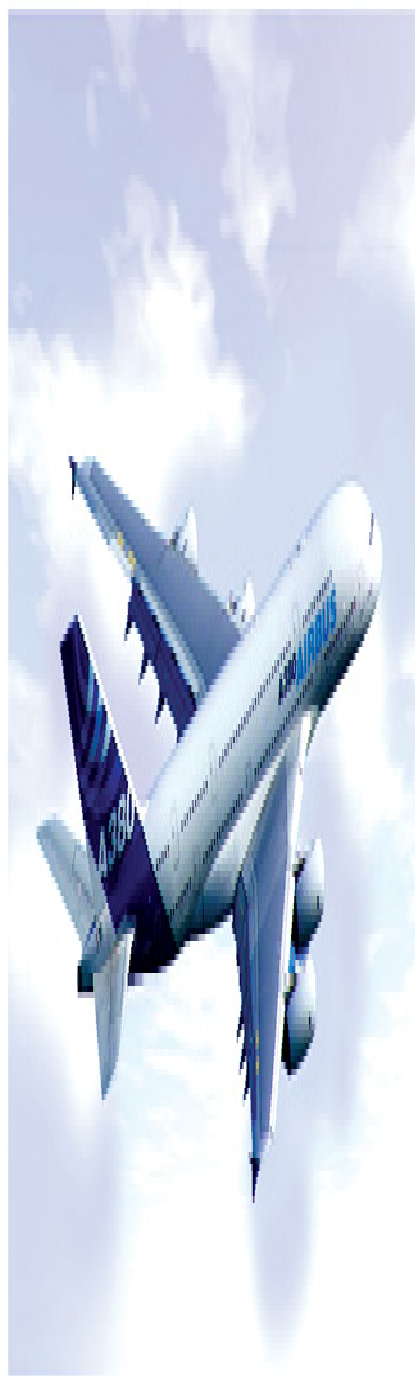


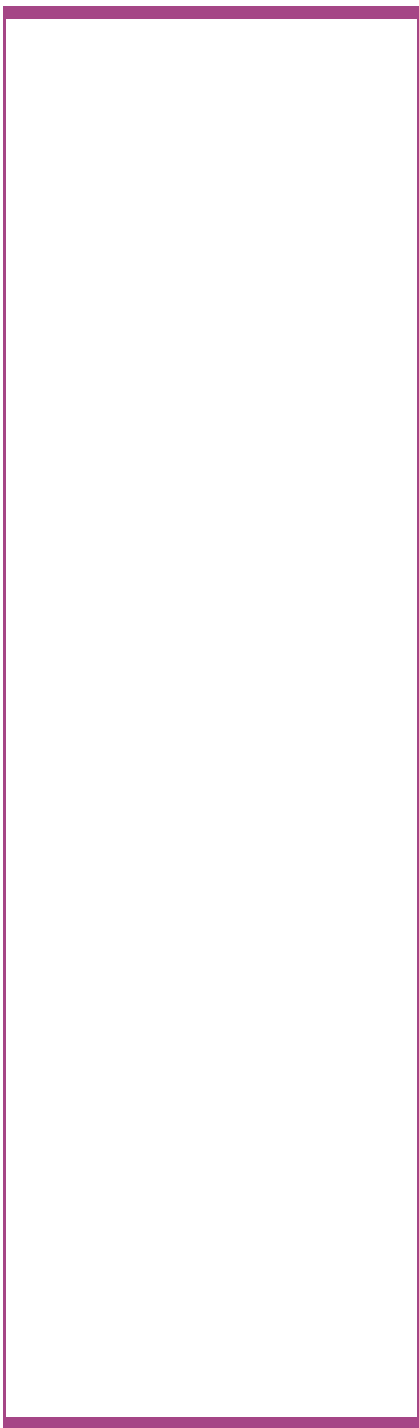
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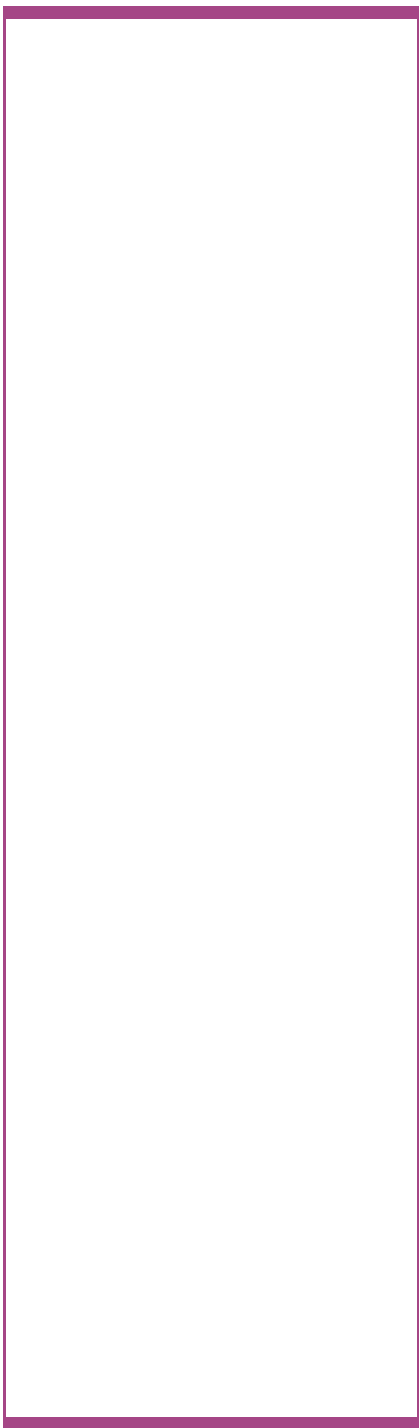
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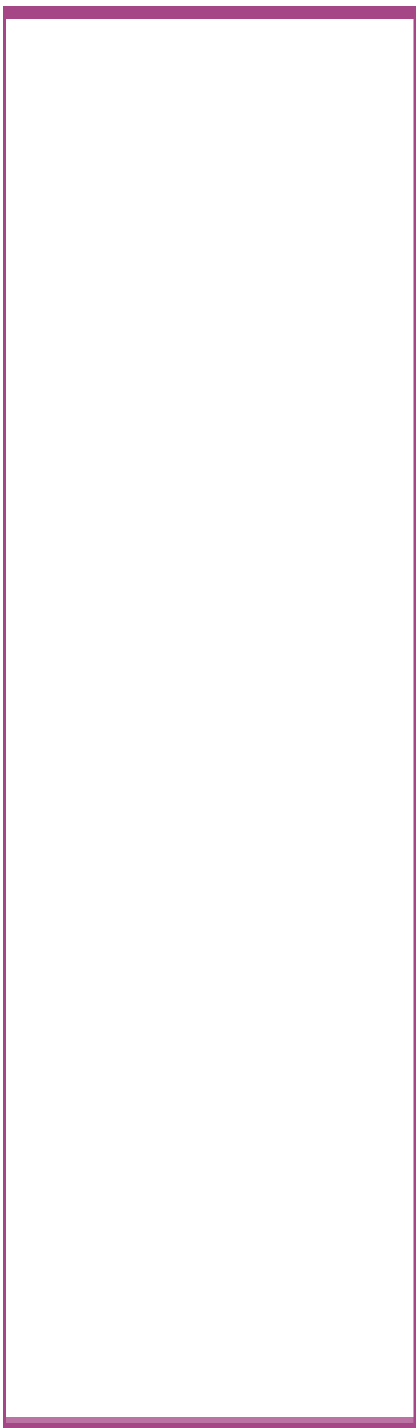


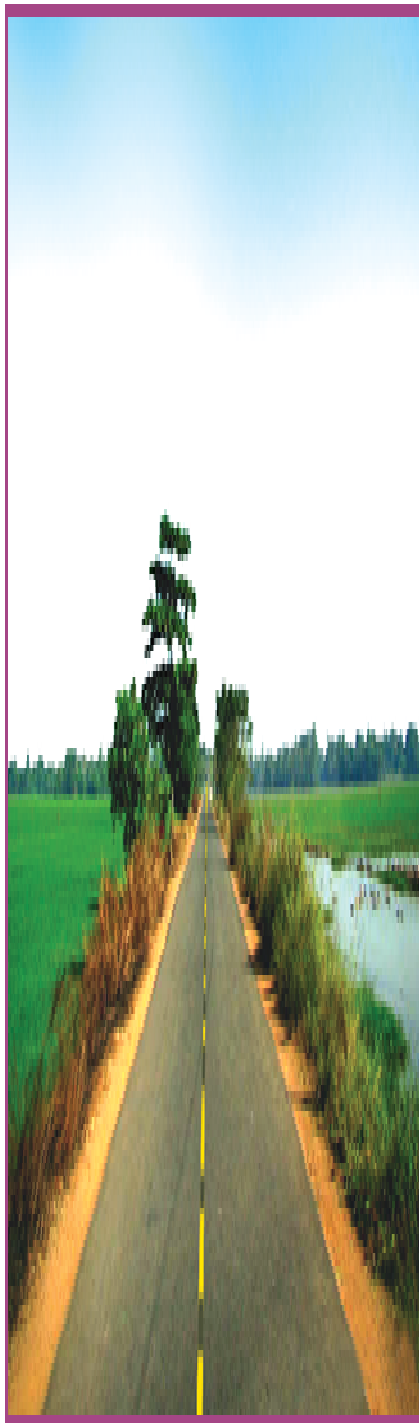


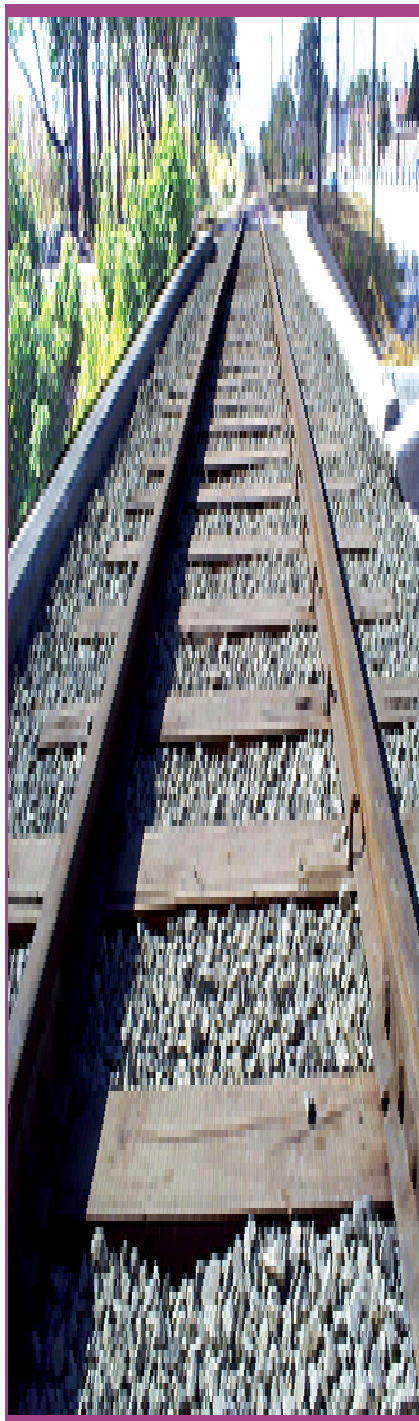


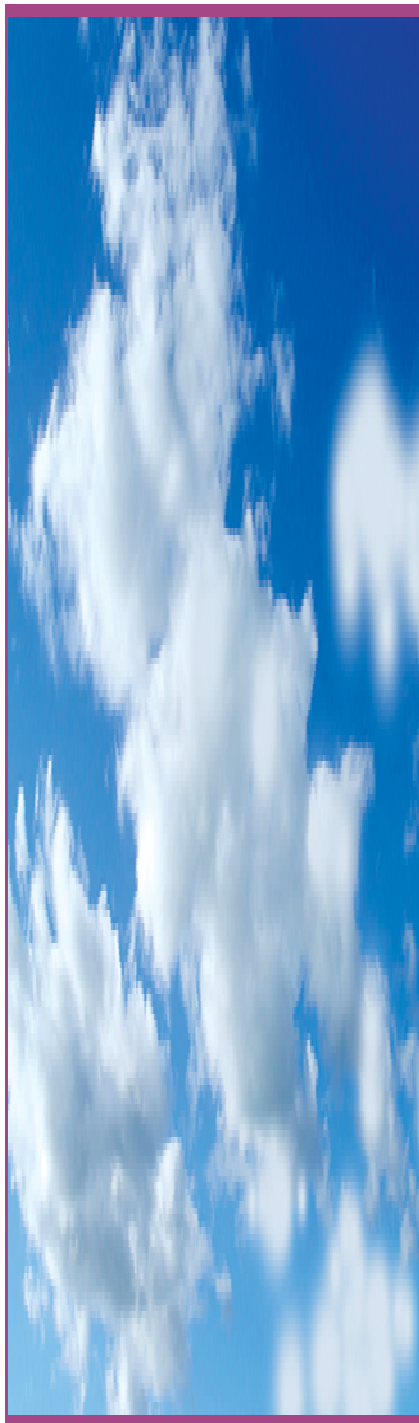




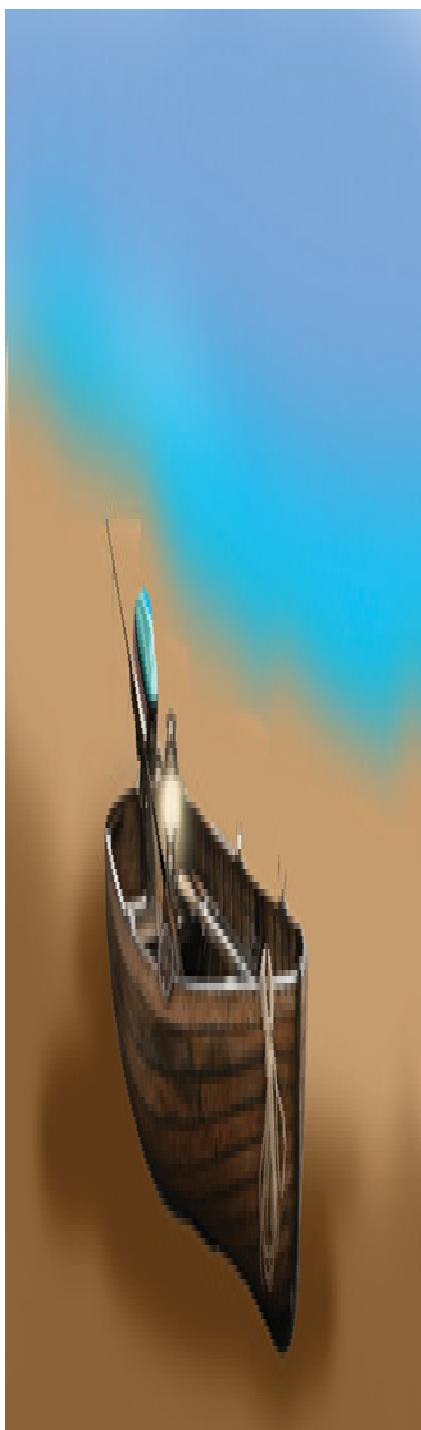
















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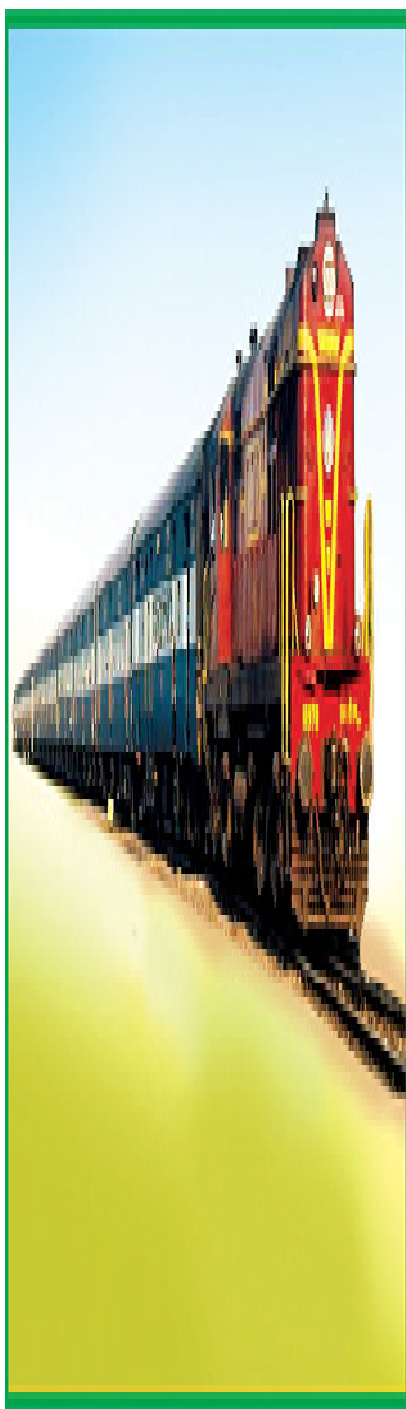


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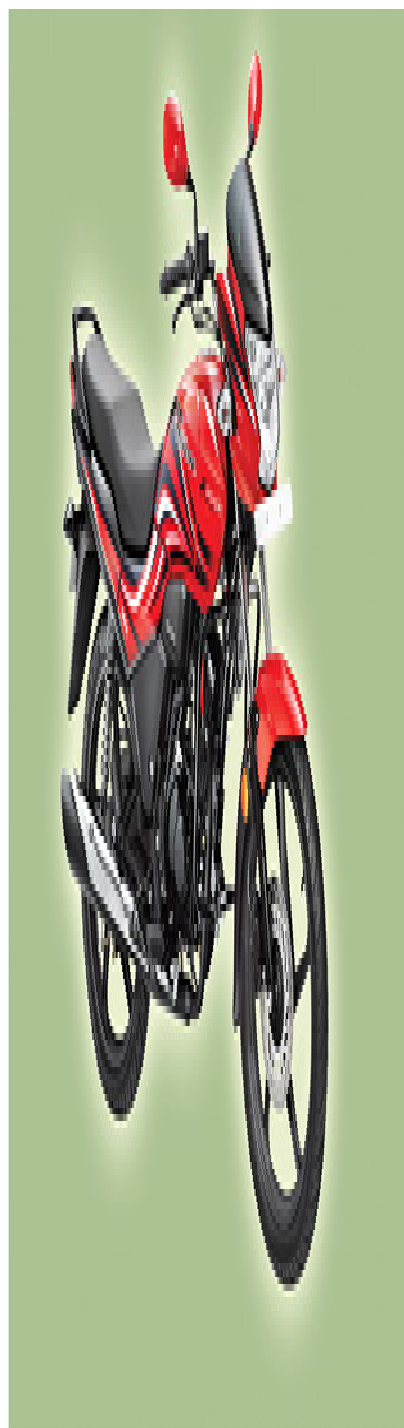




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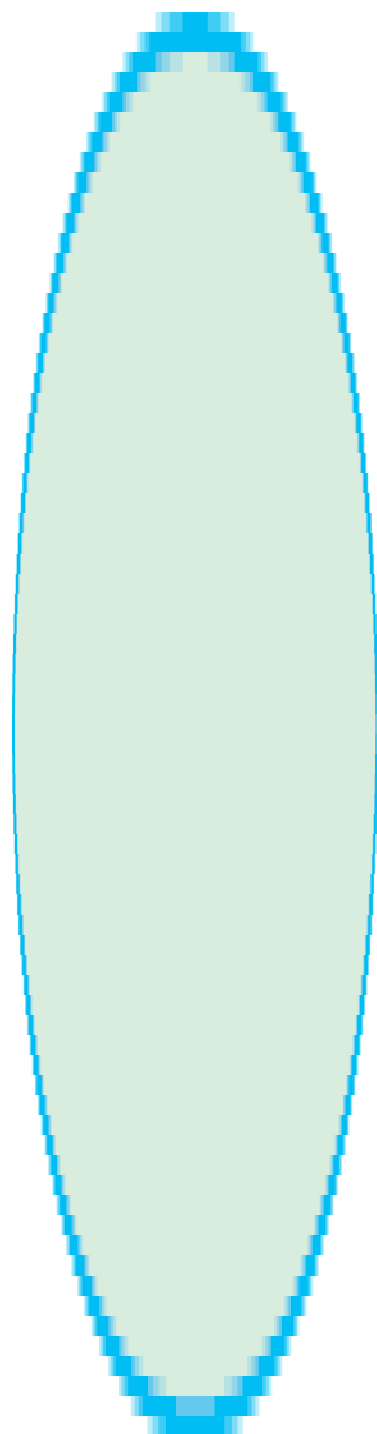
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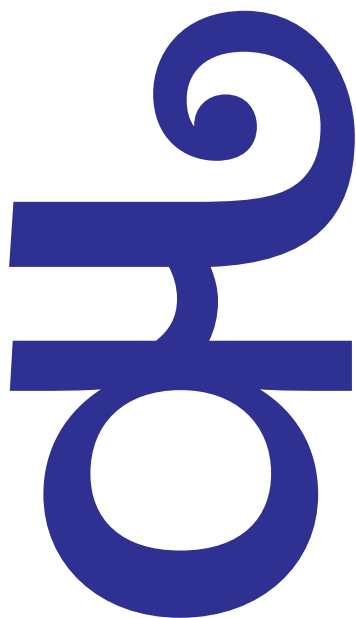
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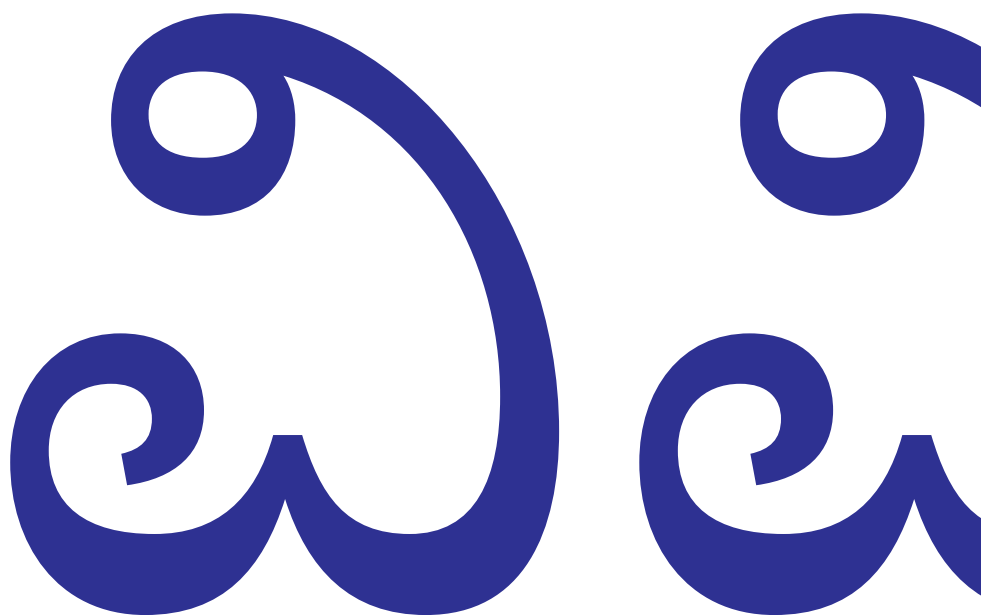
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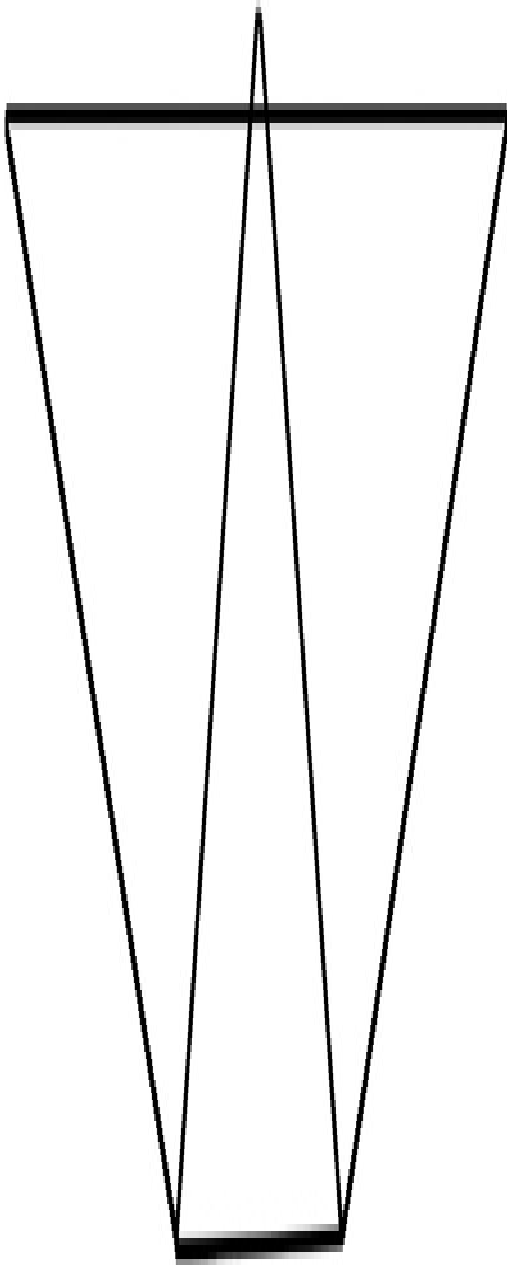


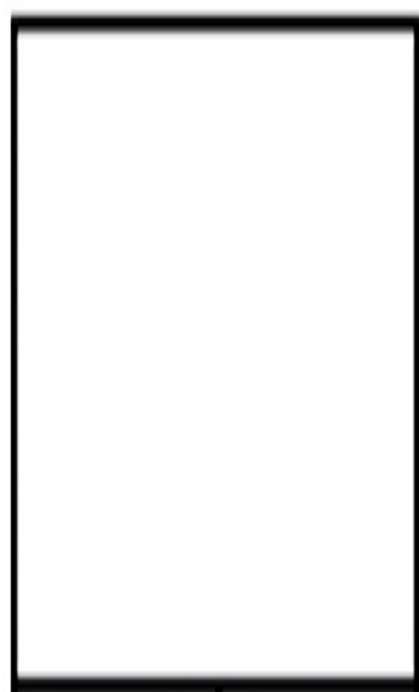
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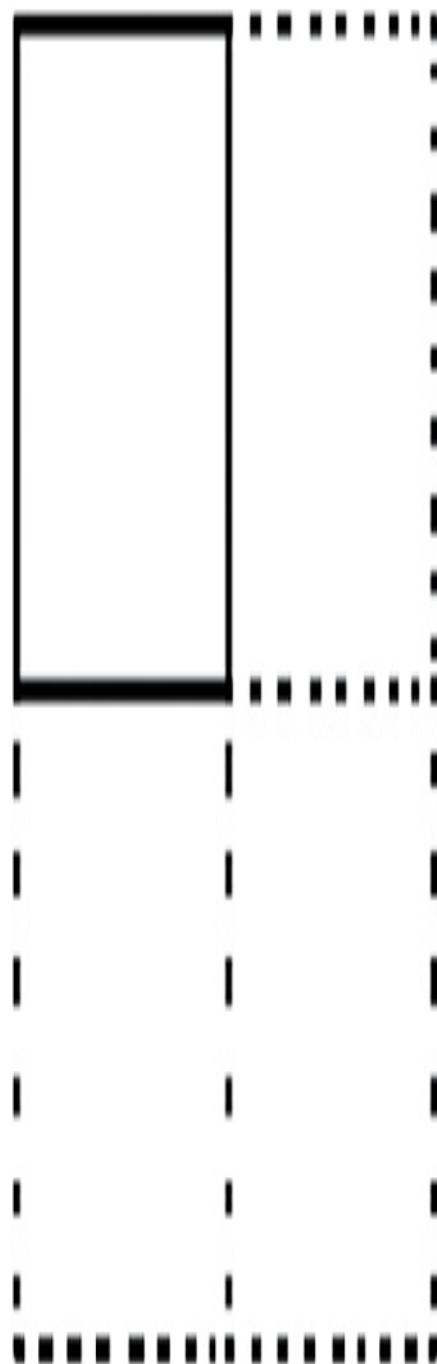
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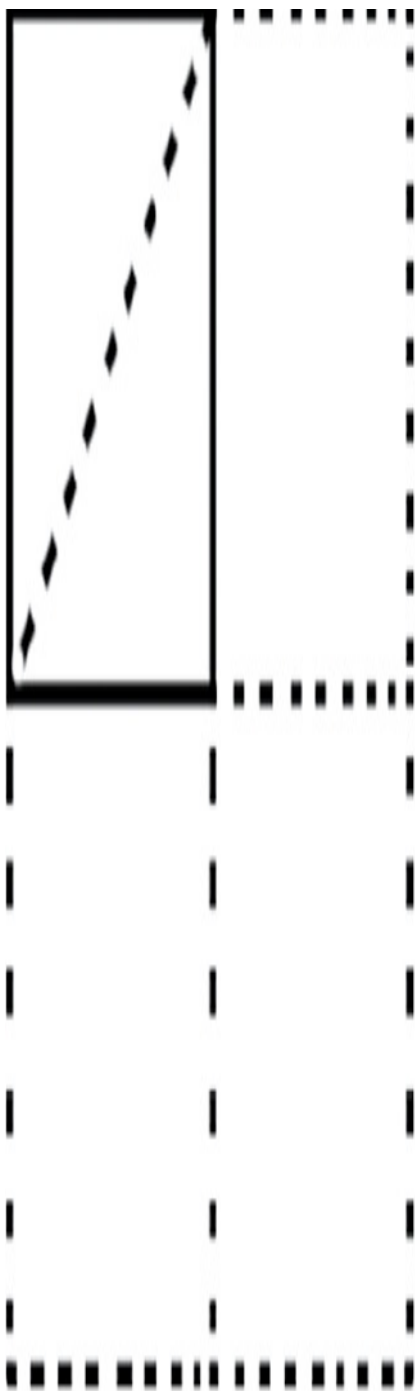
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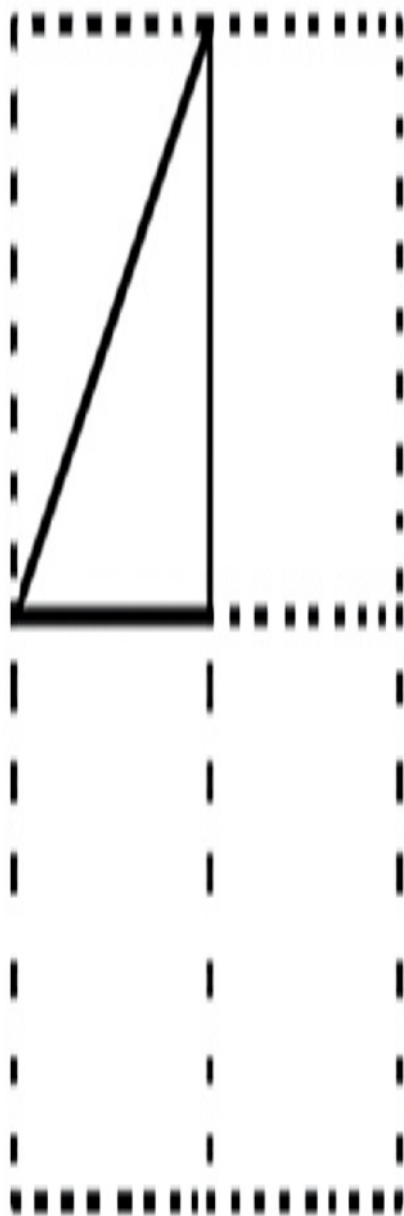
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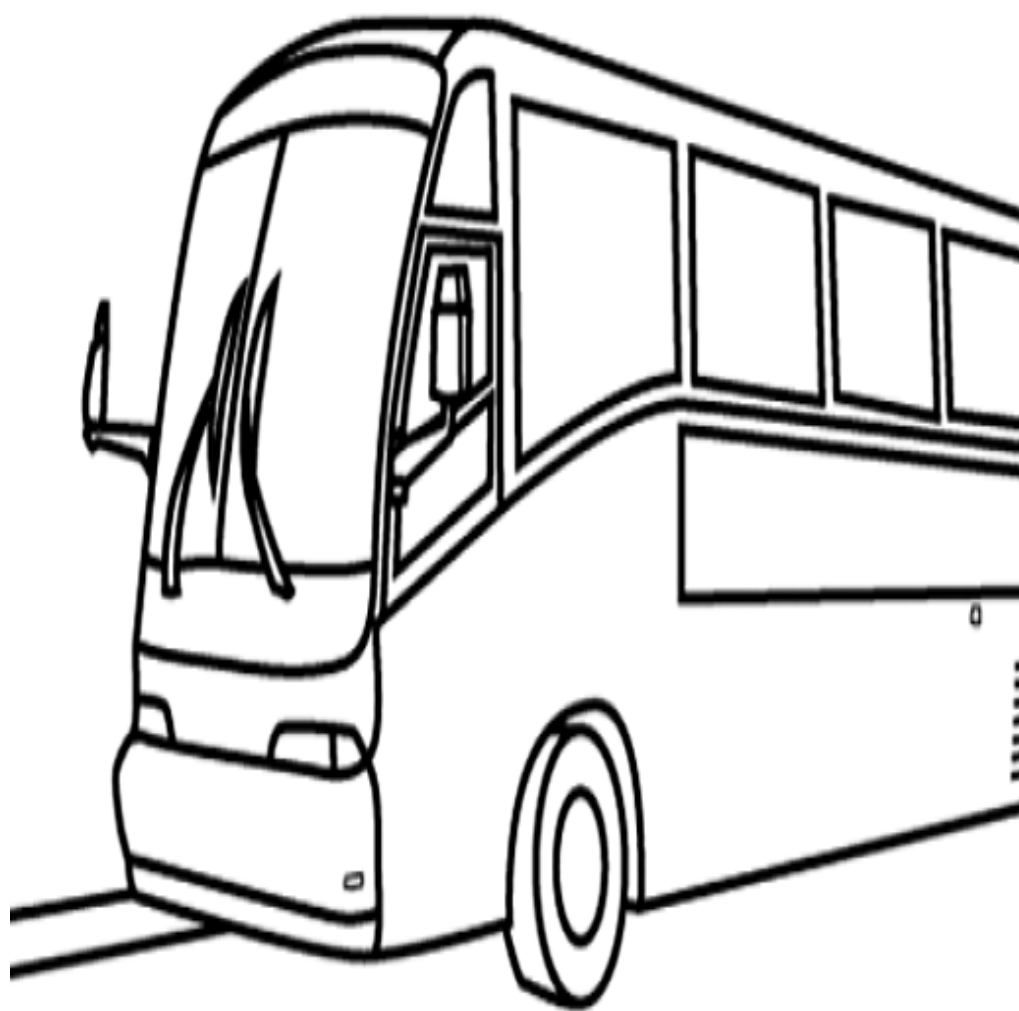


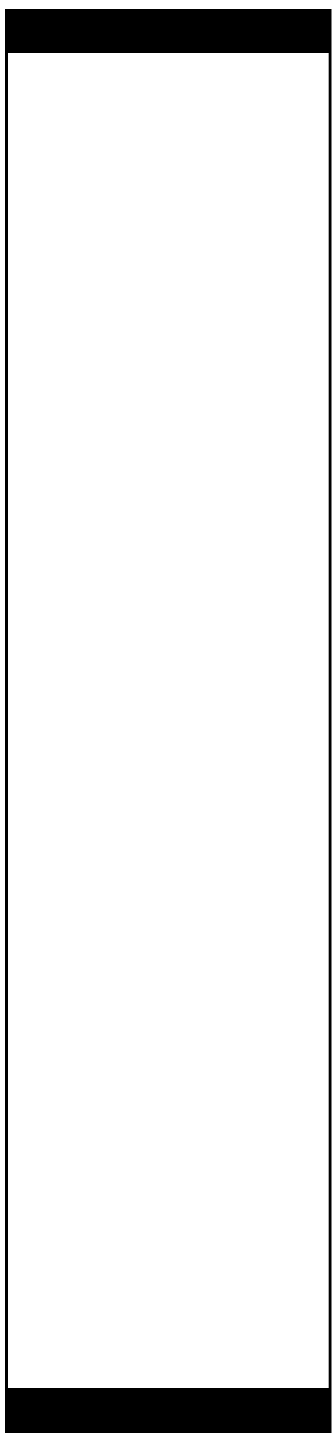
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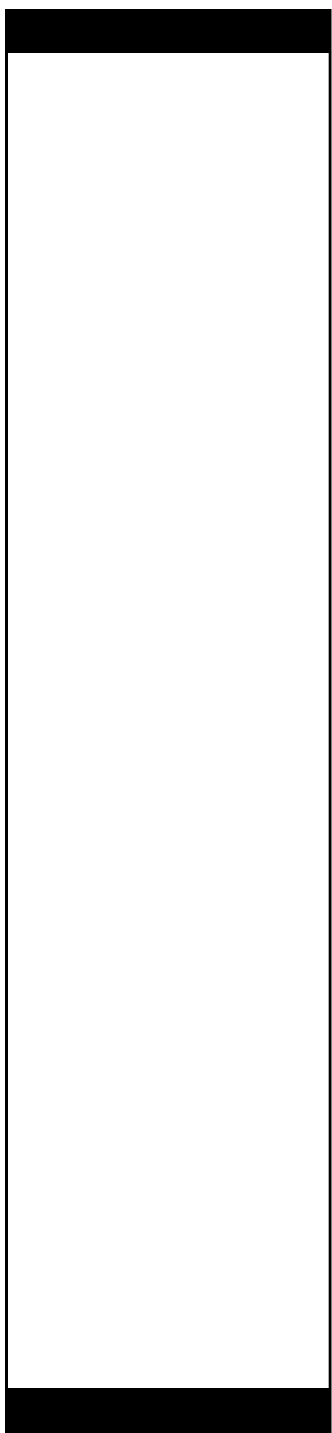
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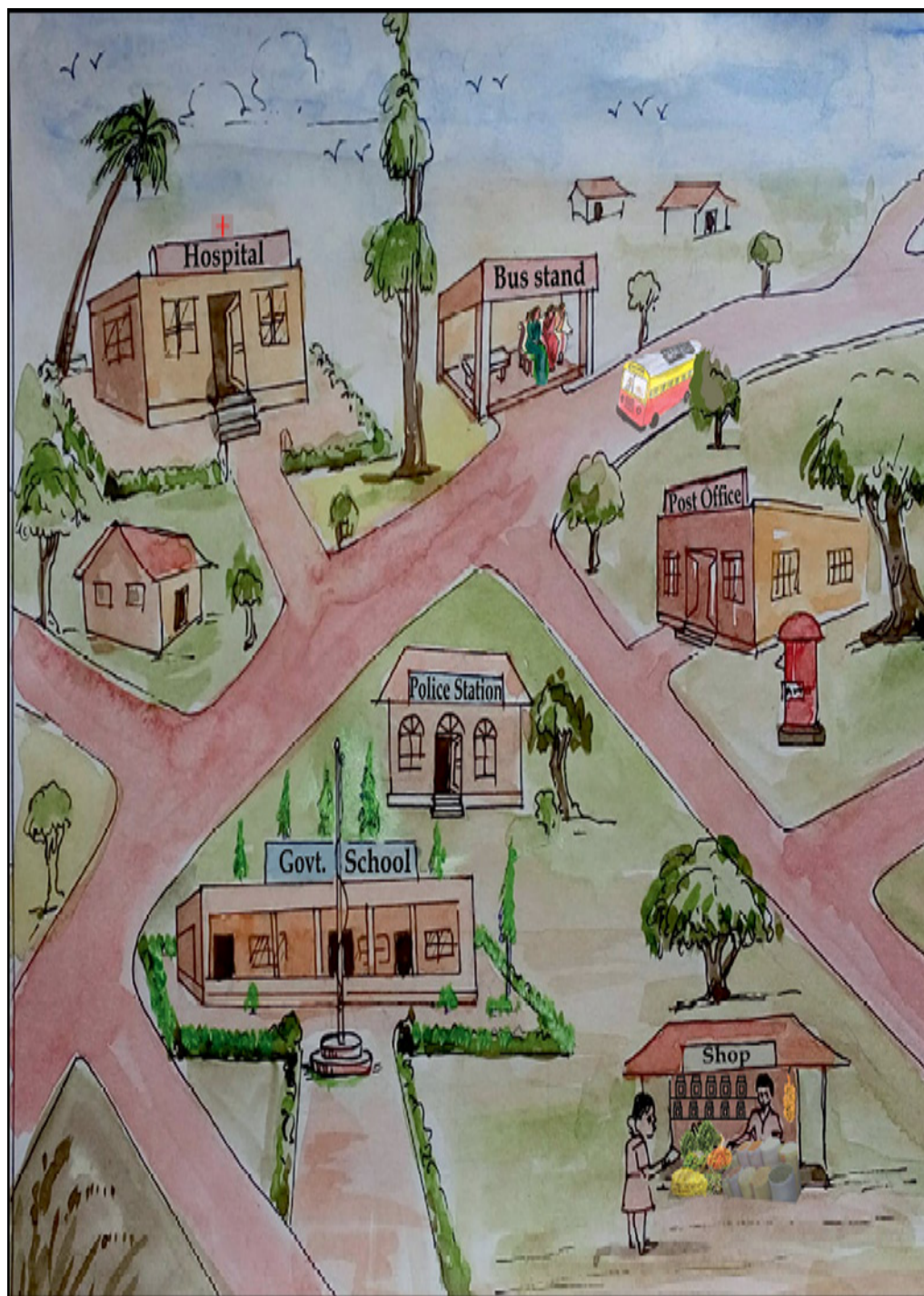
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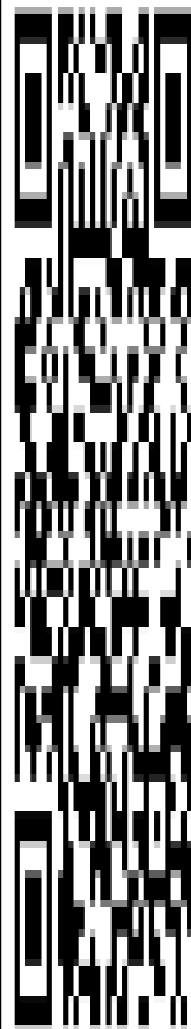












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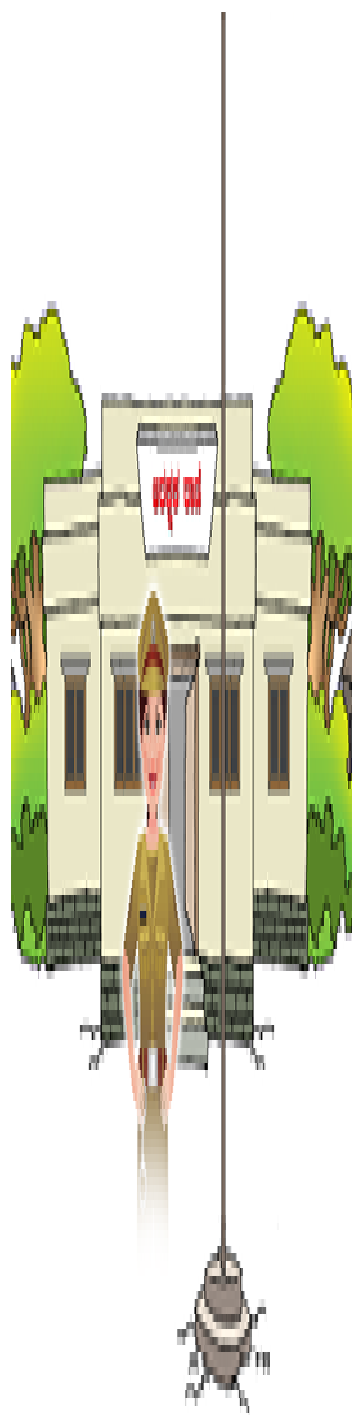
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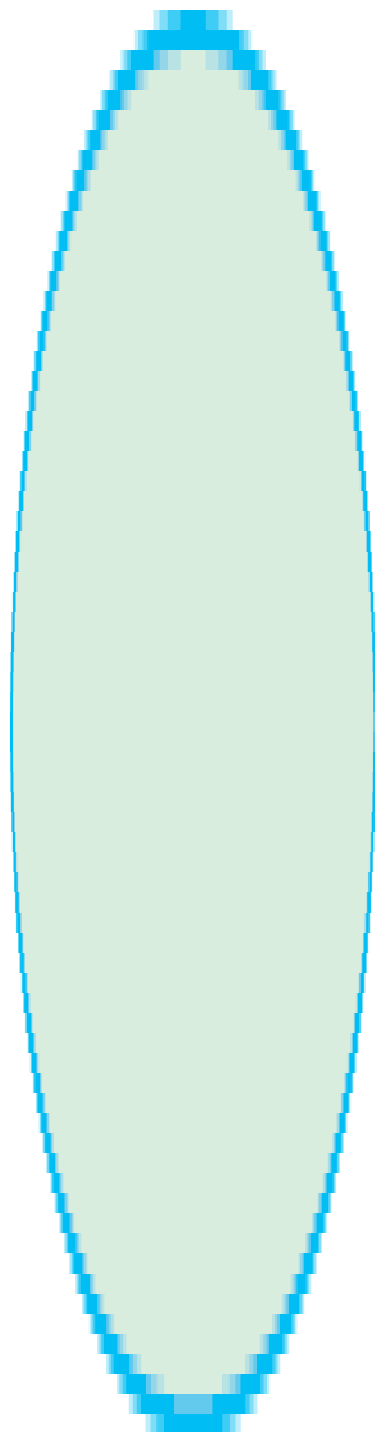
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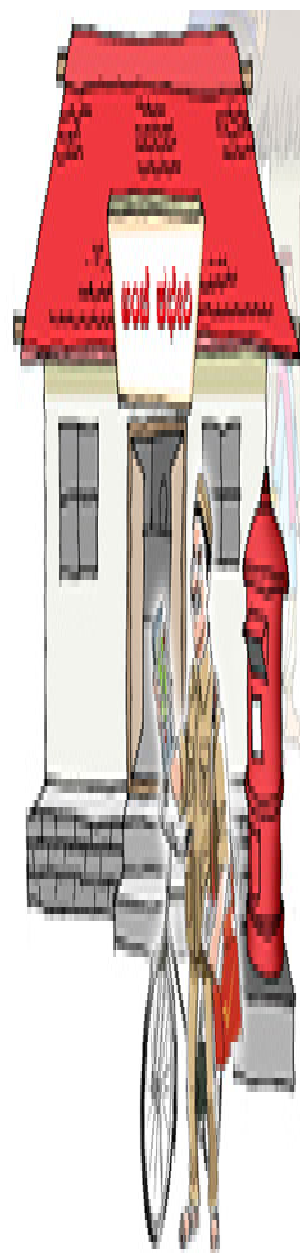
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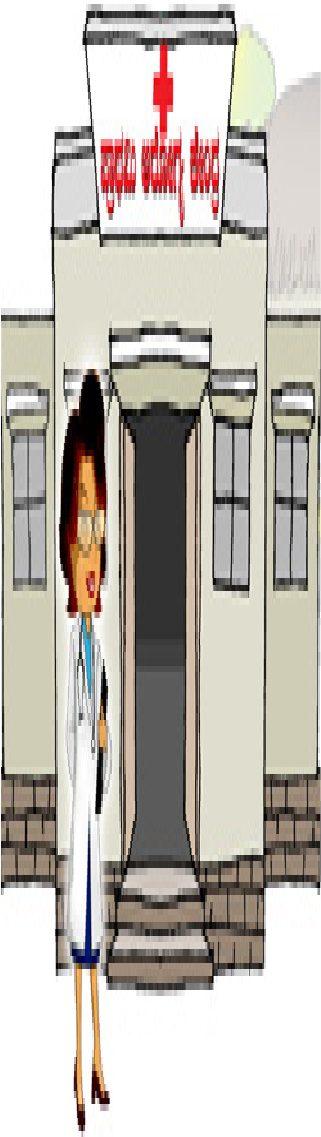
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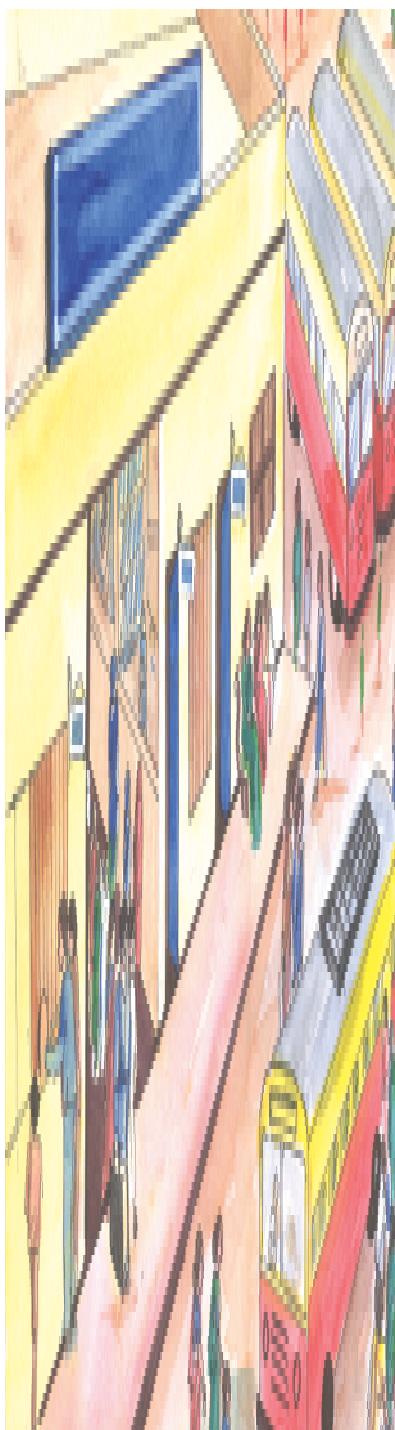
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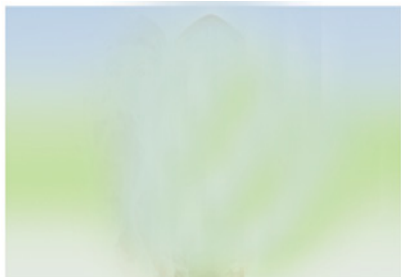


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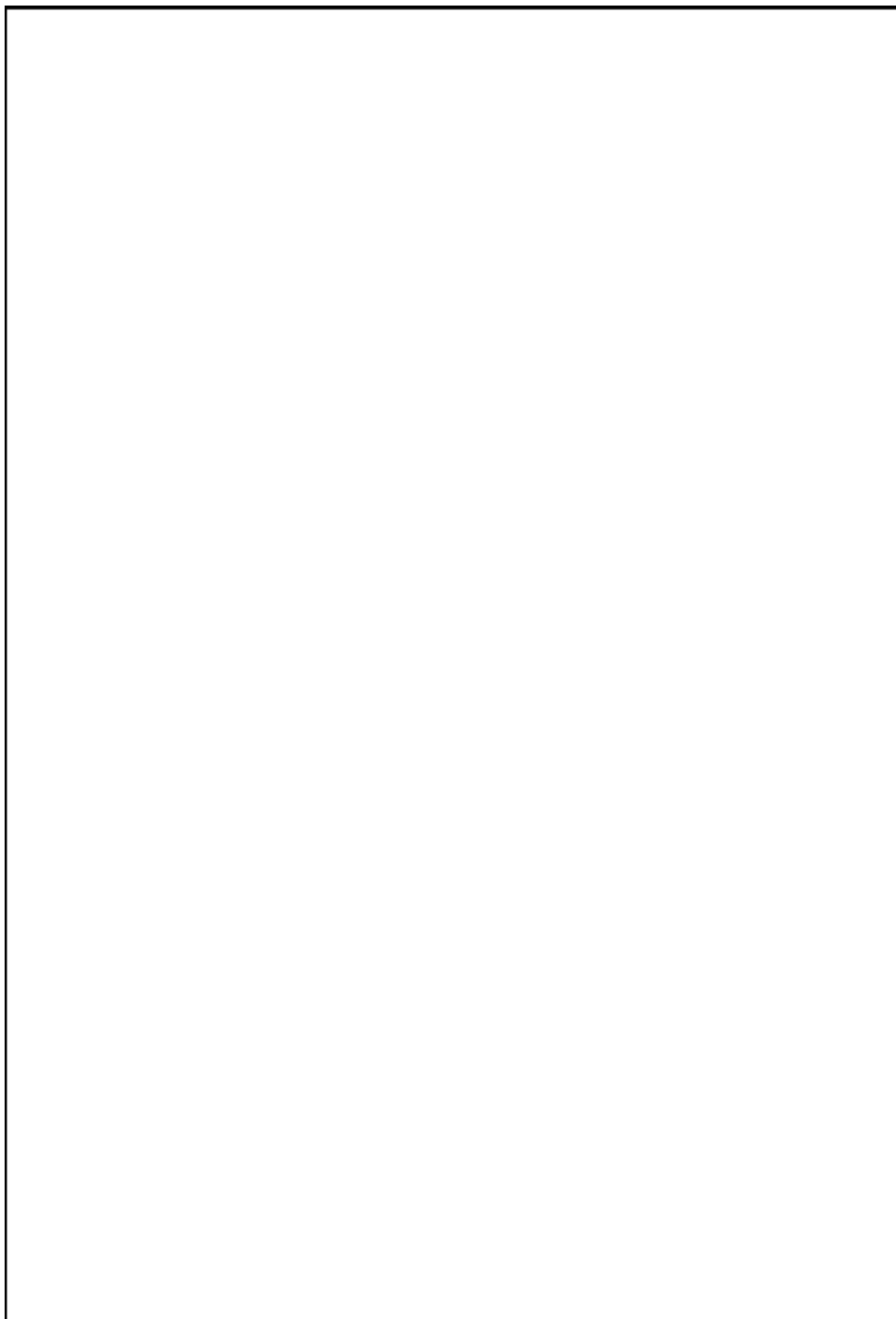


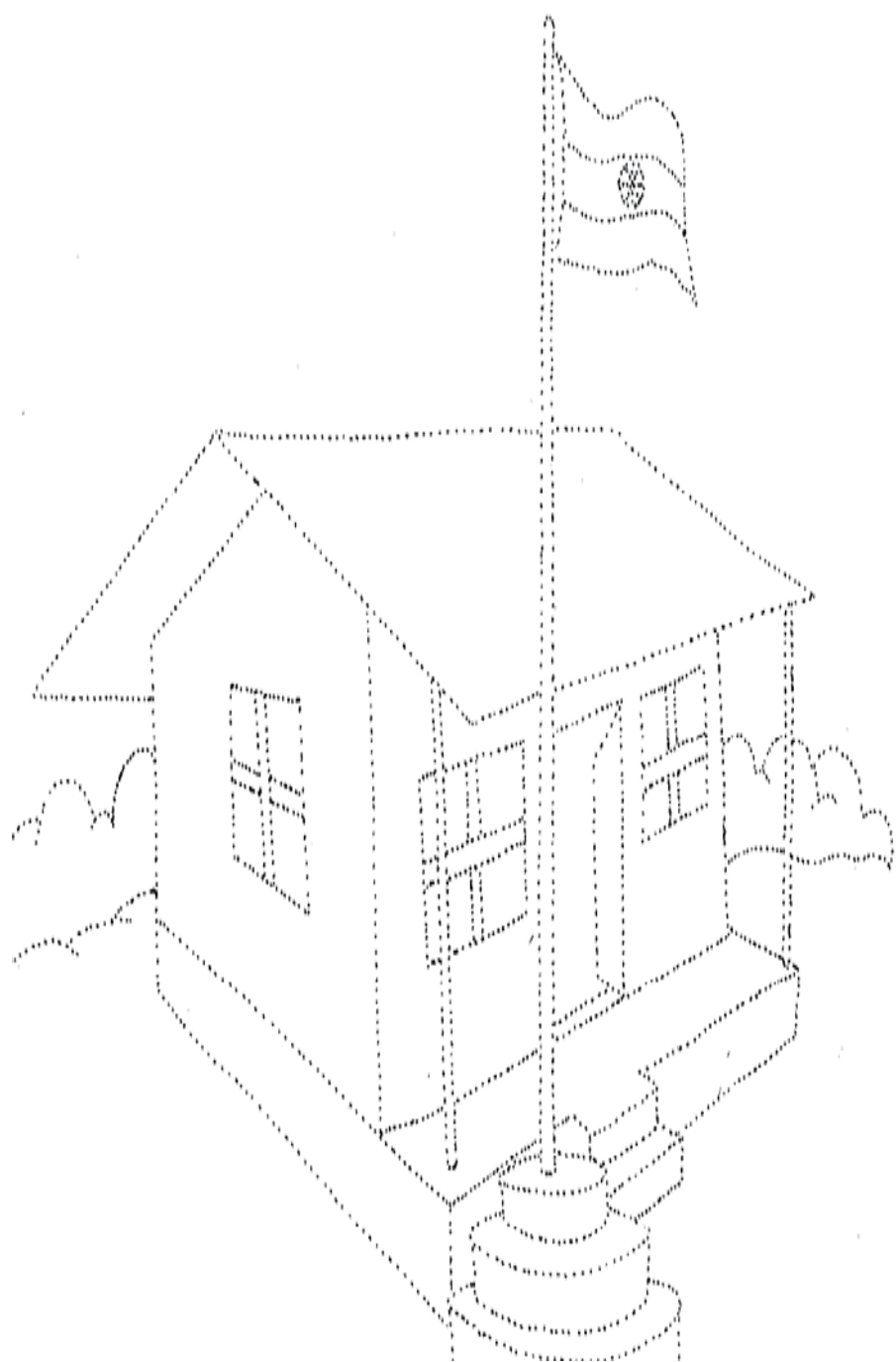


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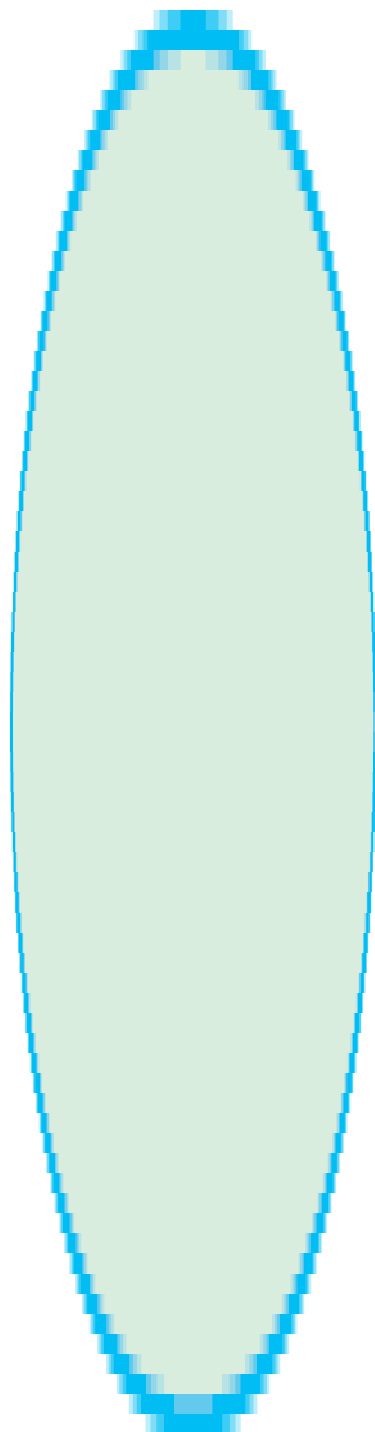
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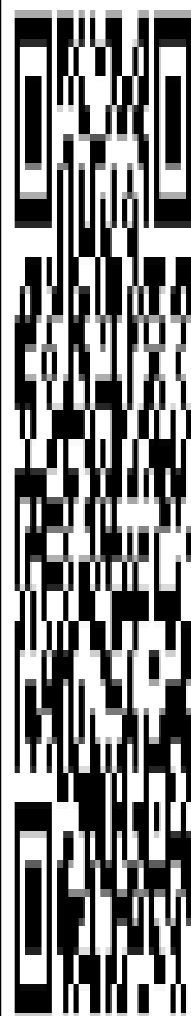
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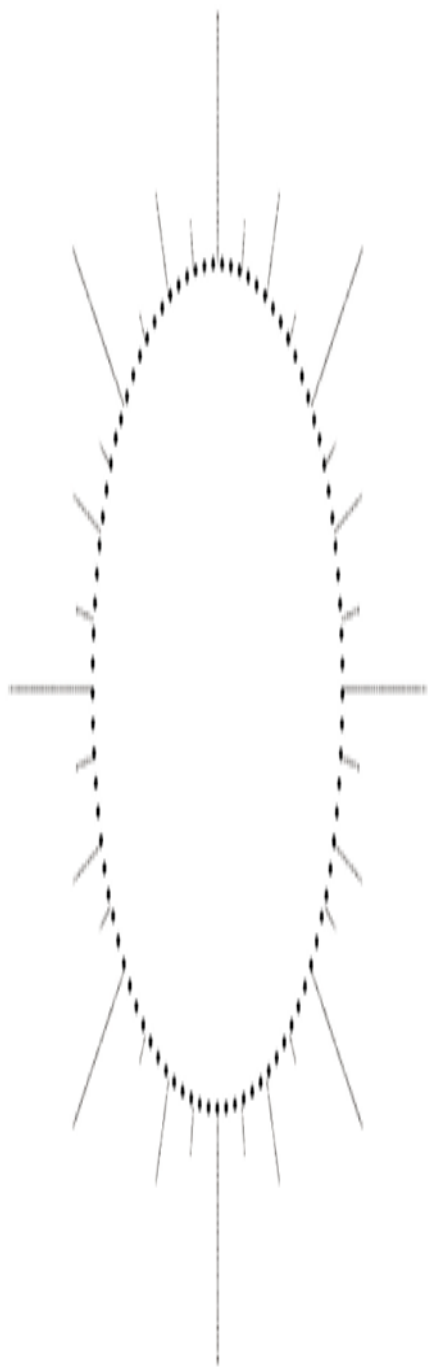
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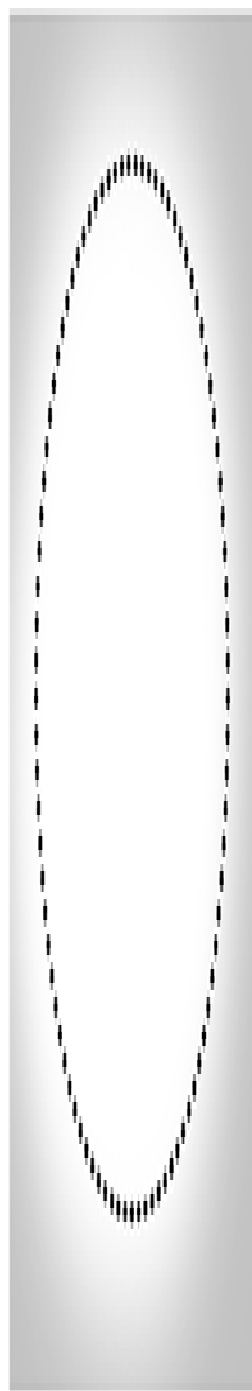
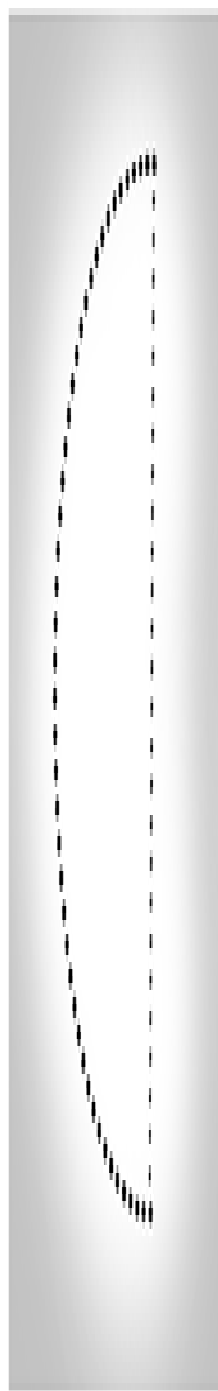
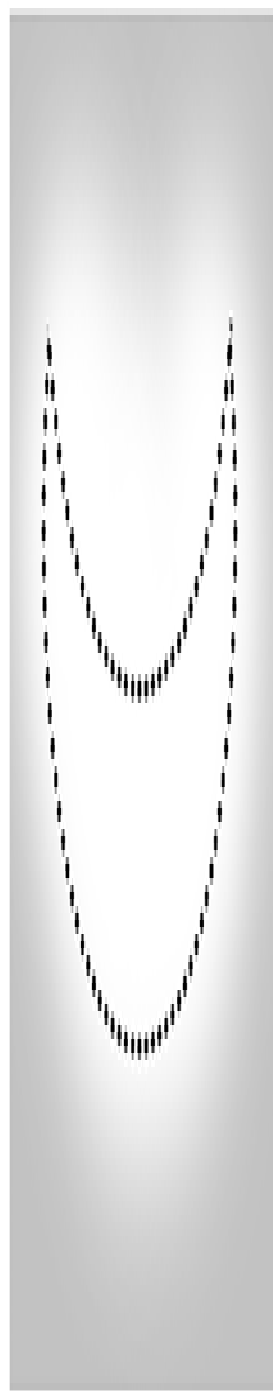
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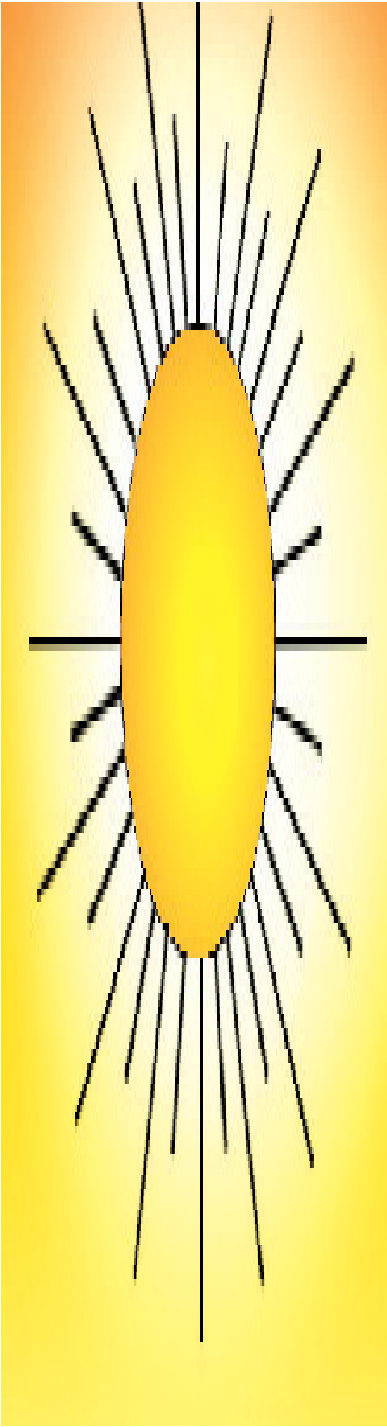
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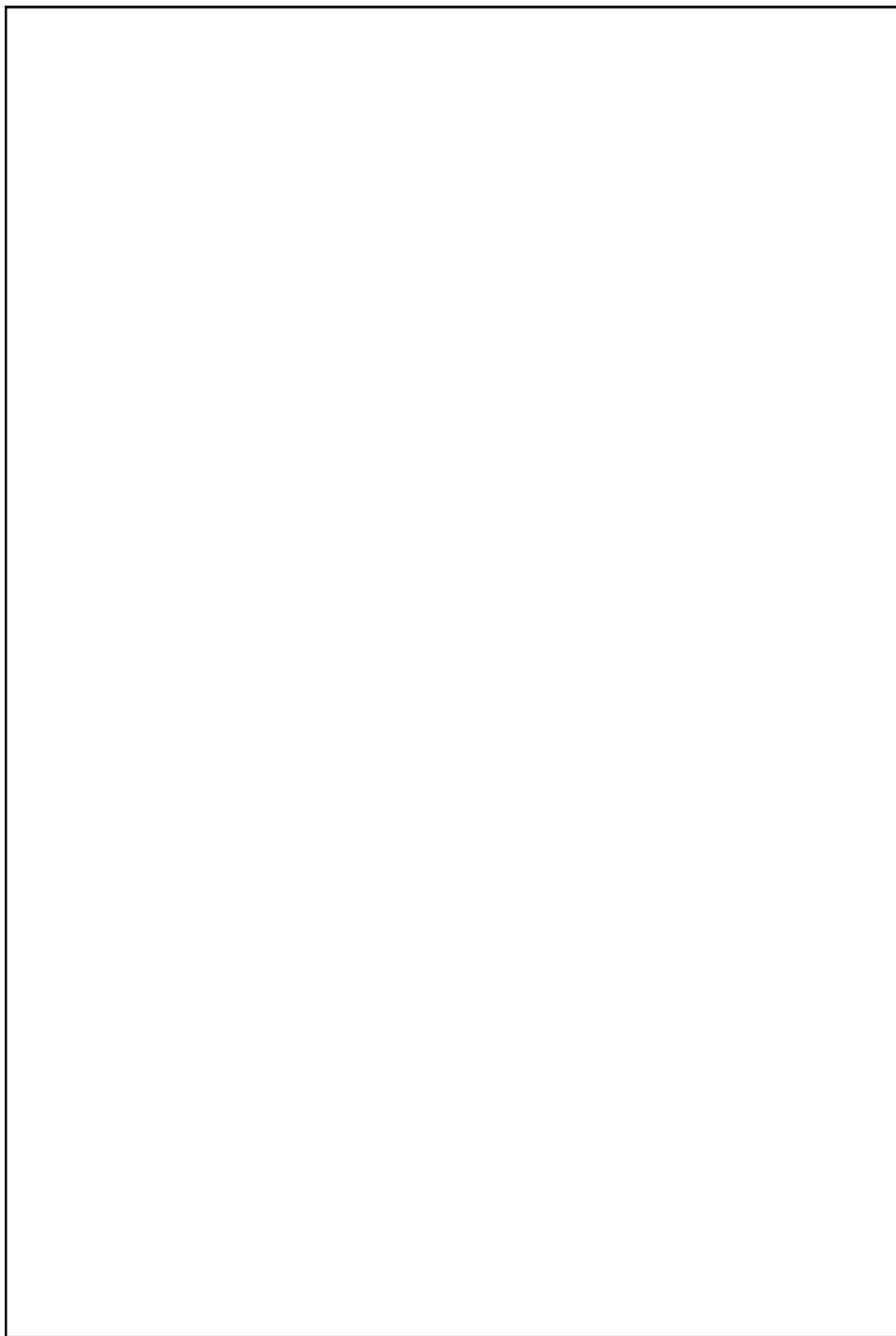
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low qualifications. In 1980, people with low qualifications made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low qualifications in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low qualifications in the workforce.

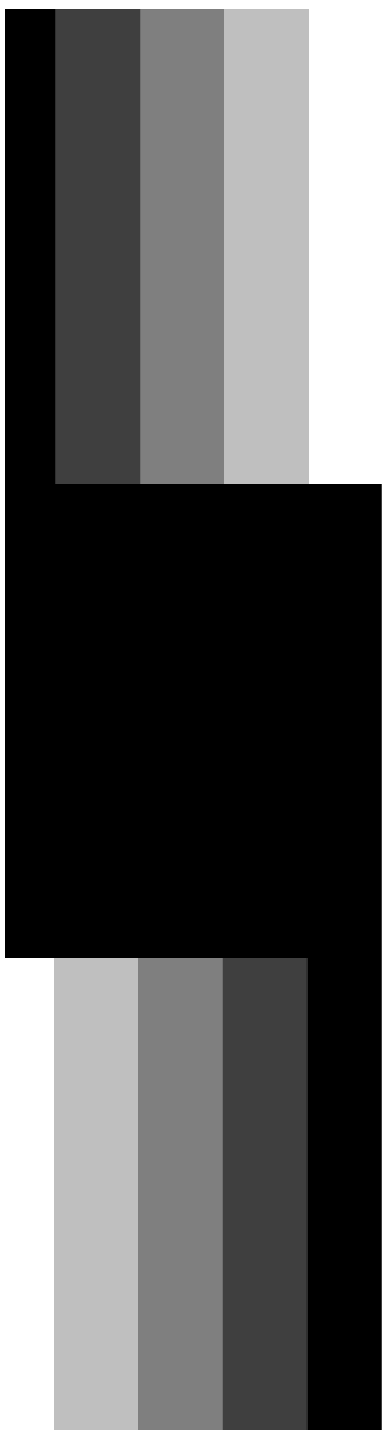
The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low income. In 1980, people with low income made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low income in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low income in the workforce.

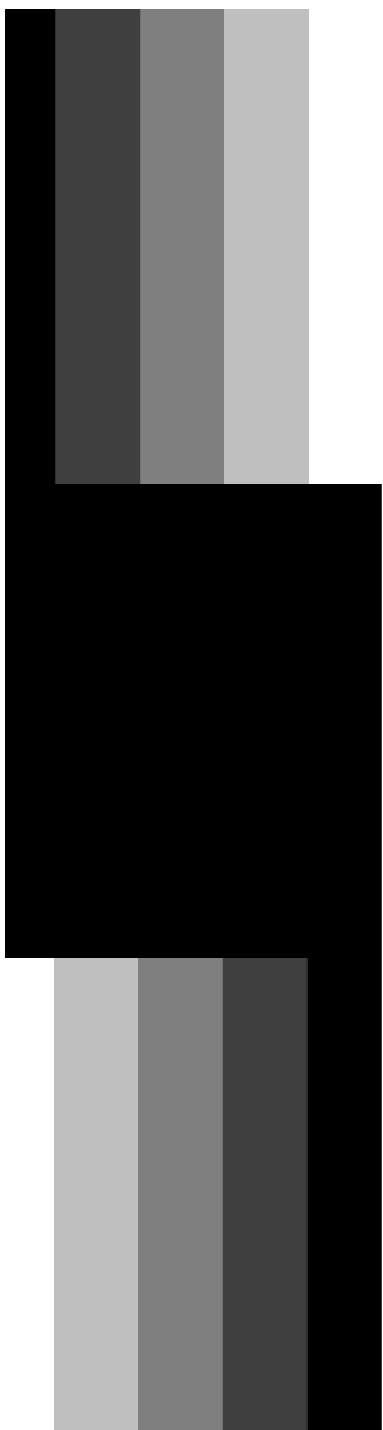
The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low skills. In 1980, people with low skills made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low skills in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low skills in the workforce.

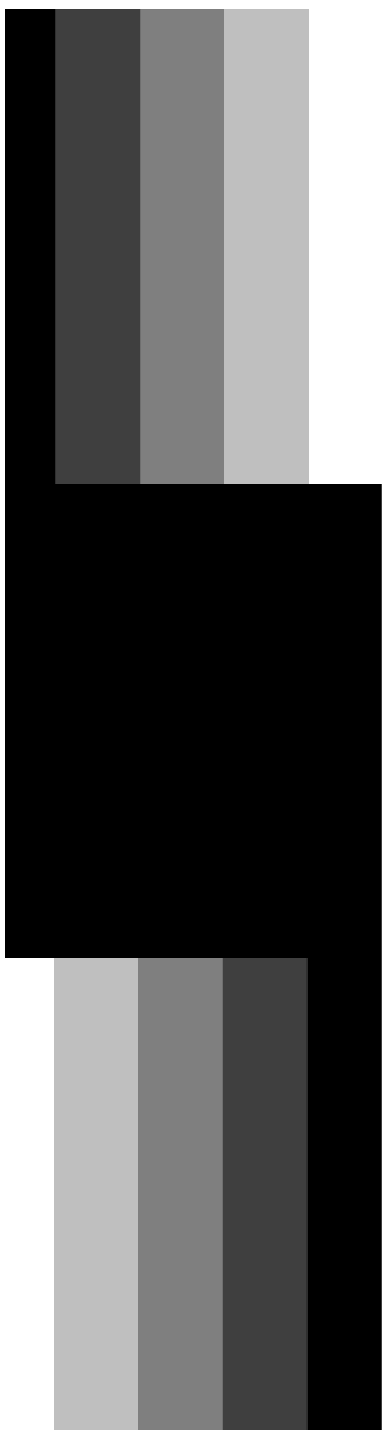
The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low motivation. In 1980, people with low motivation made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low motivation in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low motivation in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low commitment. In 1980, people with low commitment made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low commitment in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low commitment in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low loyalty. In 1980, people with low loyalty made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with low loyalty in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low loyalty in the workforce.











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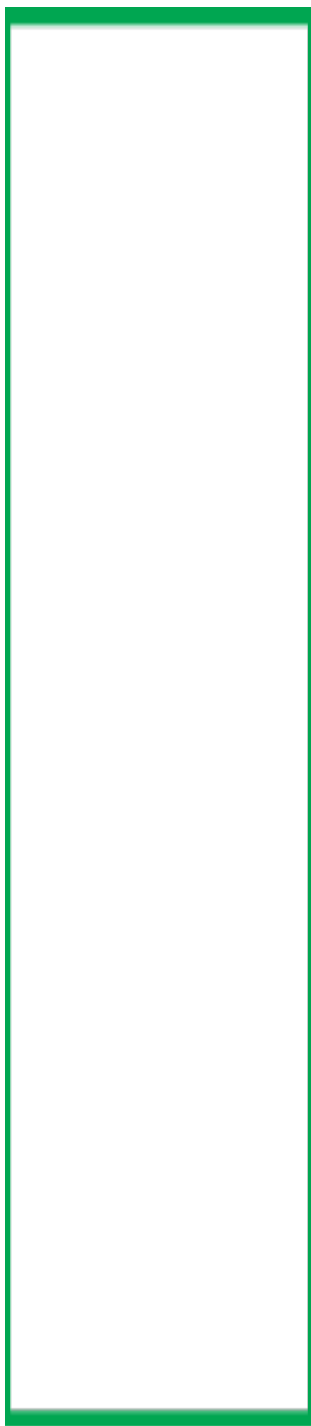
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